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VOL. VII. NO. 136 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
5th July	Khyber	8 945
12th „	Caina*	6,152
19th „	China	7,932

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabines have been dismantled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	"B"	"C"	SECOND SALOON. "A"	"B"	NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :						
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th August	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
12th July	Barjora	Karachi & P Gulf
10th „	Dwarka	Karachi direct.
11th „	Gregory Apcar	E. & S. Africa noon
14th „	Linga	Karachi direct 1 p.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
[illegible] Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	11th July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagashiro	3187	13th July	24th July
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	3175	23rd July	2nd Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kirin Maru J. Fukaura 4763 20th June 4th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	15th July	25th „	Japan
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	23rd July	2nd August	Japan.
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji	28th July	7th August	Japan.
Saigon Maru	——	10th August	21st August	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

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Manager.

Kiam Building, Ballard Road,
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BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.... Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	.... Yen. 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

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Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD
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Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
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Annual Income exceeds .	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

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Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
334, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

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The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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  Hotel Majestic
  Esplanade Hotel
  Victoria Terminus Station.
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  Church Gate Station.
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KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
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KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
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MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO,
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

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We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1284.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods consisting of:—

60 dozen Shuttles Wilsons.
160 dozen Shuttles other kind
33.8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1½ft
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 5,515 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4,410 ft.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x ¾ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P shape Buffers about 514¼ lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2'520 lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 112¾ lbs. loose
9 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5.000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES ENGLISH MULLS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harnandrav Baijnath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—

60 bales English Mulls No. 1 to 4 E, No. 1 to 4 C, or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.

18 packages English wh. shirtings No. 7602 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Hormusji Khursedji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vadilal Purshottam.

10 bales English white Dhotees No. 929 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sha Dayabhoy Mulchand (of Sha Bhogilal Runchod):—

10 bales Japanese Sheetings No. 3800/3900.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE MACHINERY STORES, MEDICINES, CARRIAGES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS, ETC., BELONGING TO MESSRS. STEPHENS & SONS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the stable premises opposite the Allbless Baug, Churney Road, Girgaum all the Machinary Stores, Medicines, implements, etc., belonging to Messrs. W. Stephens & Sons, and consisting of:—

One oil engine 12 H. P. by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with two water tanks, crusuing mechines, shaftings, drill machines, nave cutting machines, bandosaw with sews, handdill machine, chaff cutter, tye building machine, boxing machine, rubber tyring machine wooden wheels, lathes, bellows, vices, new spokes, old iron, iron rods, iron tyres, hammers, moulds, old and new woods, anvils, carriage lanterns, leather reins, harness, saddles, velvet carpet, rubber tyres, red rubber tubing, files, screws, buckles, axles, poles, iron rings, alluminium sheets, empty varnish tins, empty bottles, empty drums, bolts, nuts, sockets, tappes, locks, joints, foot bells, hinges, apparons, India rubber hooks, handles, foot rests, bellows, blacksmith's tools, leather rubbish, old monsoon apparons, carriage bodies and boxes old harness, saddlery, zools, large wooden boxes, paint, varnish, paint utensils, marble slabs one new vis-a-vis, incomplete, one new canoe victoria incomplete training mail phaeton and tumtum, disppense table, medicines in bottles, and jars, one medical instrument for horses, horse boxes, horse shoes, syrings, one large safe, Remington typewriter copying press, horse-measuring stands, water filter, large scale and small cupboards, etc.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 11th July,

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

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EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST; PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

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V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

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BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin.
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES OF COTTON YARN.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by public auction at the shop of Sheth Shivlal Radhakisnan at Tambakanta, by order of Punjabi Bishandas Sitaram and on account and at the risk of Punjabi Lalmal Padamchand:—

25 bales of cotton yarn of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Piti Mill No. 17 lb. 460.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS OF COAL-TAR.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction, by order of Messrs. Dahyabhai Ambalal and Co., at their godown opposite to the Betanki Police chowky and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Saraf-alli Mamuji and Co.,

100 casks of coal-tar. Ex. S. S. City of Chester.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 11th July, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE COTTON SINGLETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muzumdar Bros. and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Mahomed Sulleman Patel and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

Ex. S.S. "Yaroppa Maru."

4 cases Japanese Cotton Singlets.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis by Press, in good order.

1 grey country-bred horse, quiet in harness.

1 handsome grey waler gelding, free of marks, owner selling as he has bought a motor car.

1 12 h.-p., 4 cylinder, 2 seater with dicky seats Coventry Simplex Motor Car in good working order.

1 country bred bay horse 4 years, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo at 4 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Waudby Road, Fort, the best Building Materials of the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban House, known as "Goolistan" the building materials are very strong and serviceable and suitable for erecting another building. The wood work and iron work is superb and very useful.

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 134 BALES OF YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta, Pydownie, near the Temple by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassooon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Tricumlal Mulchand.

100 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 8½s. Photo ticket.

34 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½s. Photo ticket.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The Bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Edward Sassoon Mills.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Cardboard, Printing Paper, Waterproof Coats, Caustic Soda, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Deputy Controller (Transit), Indian Munition Board, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th July 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Mazagon, Grain Depot Shed N. of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, the following goods:—

82 bales and some loose quantity of Cardboard buff, cream wove and white printing paper damaged by fire and water, 290 waterproof coats, a small number of foot bandages and khaki blouses, about 220 drums damaged caustic soda, one 10 ton broken pulley block, four damaged wheel barrows.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Customs House, on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1919, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following goods:—

Cases loom sundries, advertisements, dental cream and powder, shaving soap, [illegible] tion, weaving apparel, cask dry colour, cooking pots, cradle stretcher, deck chairs, parcels of sugar samples, loose paper and empty cases calcium carbide, etc.

The purchaser for Calcium Carbide may inspect the goods at the Combustible Warehouse No. 6 Alexandra Dock, and also at the Gunpowder Bunder Darukhana, Mazagon, before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th July, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality. Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a [illegible] from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without [illegible] of caste or creed. Rates of subscription [illegible] moderate, [illegible] per cent. Surrender [illegible] in case the wife predeceased. [illegible] months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address o the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiriers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced GRADUATE, with S. L. French, for a Local High School. Apply to Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3147

WANTED—AN UNDER-GRADUATE IN SCIENCE, as a Laboratory Assistant. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 777, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3129

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—A competent COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualification. Apply KADIRIA PHARMACY, Mahommedi Mansion, Null Bazar. 3115

WANTED—A WELL EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR and a MALE DOCTOR for "The Eslami Zenana Dispensary," pay according to qualification. Apply sharp to SHETH HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HUSSEN, Vice President, E. Z. D. Dhoraji (Kathiawar). 3113

A thoroughly experienced VULCANIZER for a most up-to-date American Vulcanizing plant, capable of Vulcanizing good many tyres and tubes a day. Only experienced man need apply stating experience, age and salary required. The Vulcanizer should also be capable of securing orders for which, besides salary handsome, commission will be given. Apply to Box No. 783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3151

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION—(1) Two SENIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, scale of salary rupees three hundred, rising to rupees four hundred per mensem with quarters or house allowance, also a temporary War Bonus of rupees ninety for a married man and rupees forty-five for a single man. (2) Ten SECOND CLASS DRIVES also required. Pay rupees eighty rising to rupees one hundred forty-five per mensem plus mileage allowance, averaging rupees ten to sixteen for Asiatics, and rupees fifty per mensem for Europeans. Good Railway experience necessary. All applications should state age and give full particulars of service, copies of certificates should also be enclosed. Apply to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3121

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—English or Country SOFT SOAP in casks, big quantity. Apply with rates and particulars to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3146

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff [illegible] P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3068

FOR SALE—One Torpedo-bodied four cylinder CAR, 16 H.P. DARRAQUE complete with C. A. V. Dynamo, lighting set in good running order. Apply to AHMED ABDUL SATTAR, 246-48, Jakaria Musjid, Bombay. 3142

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One second-hand 4 cy. HUMBER CAR, thoroughly overhauled and painted of late, complete with necessary tools and other accessories. Price Rs. 4,000/-. Can be seen at VATCHA BROTHERS, Gaiwadi, Girgaum 3143

STATIONERY—Send us a trial order for anything that you may require for your office or private use and we will convince you that our prices, goods, and service are always RIGHT. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

THE chief feature of the BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Building, Fort, Bombay, is that only materials of the best quality are stocked. Last mail has brought a fresh supply of Ferro Prussiate and Gallic papers and linens. F

TO BE LET;

TO LET for the Poona Season. High-plinth, large, airy and open Bengalow, numbers of servants quarters, stables coach-houses etc., and large compound. Formerly in occupation of Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg, Season rent unfurnished Rs. 2,000, furnished Rs. 2,500. Apply J. D. COOPER, House Agent No. 8, Napier Road, Poona. 2911

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP SUBSISTING between the undersigned and DARABSHA P. PRINTER in the business carried on in the style and firm of the PIONEER MILL STORES TRADING COMPANY, at 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, has been DISSOLVED on and from the 15th day of June, 1919.

The undersigned is the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the said firm of the Pioneer Mill Stores Trading Company, and continues to carry on the business in the same style and at the same place.

The public are hereby warned not to recognize any person as the representative of the above Company, unless he has got a WRITTEN AUTHORITY from the undersigned to act for the Company.

VADILAL MOTILAL SHAH.

20, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 7th July, 1919.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A CLERK with experience of Mill Gin Stores, a CLERK with special experience in Ginning Stores, and an Accountant. See personally.

VADILAL MOTILAL SHAH,
Proprietor.
Pioneer Mill Stores Trading Co.
20, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
3125

NOTICE.

FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS DEALING WITH ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SHIPPERS and MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay are hereby informed that owing to the great demand for getting Ceylon products in Europe and other Colonies and the difficulty in obtaining freights from Colombo; we offer and undertake to supply in large quantities the following Ceylon products from Colombo for transhipment and exportation abroad:—

Tea, Copra, Cocoanut Oil, Rubber, Cardamons, Cinnamon, Desiccoted Cocoanut, Plumbago, Cocoanut Fibre, Bristle Fibre, Palm Fibre, or (Kithul Fibre), Cocoa, Citronella Oil, and etc.

Immediate shipments or forward contracts can also be arranged for C.I.F. Bombay or for further particulars, please communicate with,

VILCASSIM BROS.
Exporters, Importers and
Commission Agents,
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
Khata Bazaar,
or Head Office, 8, Queen Street,
COLOMBO.

Telephones:
1923, Taj Mahal Hotel.
2471, Khata Bazaar.
Telegrams:
Vilcassim, Bombay, Colombo.
3012

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of MR. UMAR HAJI ISUF SOBANI, a representative of the (E) Byculla Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix MONDAY, the 28th July, 1919, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th July, 1919. 3148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

RESERVED SEATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN IN TRAMCARS.

FROM MONDAY next, the 14th July, 1919 and until further notice, the first 4 seats (2 benches) on the left side immediately behind the driver will be reserved for ladies and children only. (Vide Bye-law No. 18).

By Order,
C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th July, 1919. 3134

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of wastes, bardan, hoop iron, etc., accumulated at R. B. Motilal Mills of Poona and Bombay, upto 30th June, 1919. As regards Poona Mills, samples can be seen at the office of the undersigned. As regards Bombay Mills, samples can be seen at the Mills at Tardeo. Tenders which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 each should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 17th inst. Separate tenders should be sent for waste, etc., of each of the Mills. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the office of N. H. MOOS, Receiver, Estate of R. B. Motilal Shivlal, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3137

BANK O- BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ending 30th June last at the rate of 15 per cent per annum and a bonus of 4 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Friday the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1919.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1919. 3004

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 18th July 1919, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st December 1918.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Markandrai G. Desai and Madhavji D. Thakersey, made by the Board under Articles 94 and 91 of the Articles of Association of this Company, respectively.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors, for the year 1919 and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
7. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashanker as Solicitors of the Company made by the Board on 17th June 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Y. H. DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th July to 25th July, 1919, both days inclusive. 3130

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients BHAGVANDAS TRICAMDAS and CHATURBHUJ PARMANAND of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to purchase from Mr. CURSONDAS GOCALDAS MUNIM, also of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, the two vacant pieces of land particularly hereunder described with the rights created by and subject to certain restrictive covenants contained in an Indenture of Conveyance, dated 25th April, 1902, and made between Damodar Rowji and others on the one hand and Dharamsey Lalji on the other hand.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, property claim or demand in to or upon the said two pieces of land or either of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortagage, charge, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, or easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claim, if any, known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the purchasers will proceed to complete the sale without regard to any such claims and they will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate in the village of Bhandup, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla, Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east by the property of Parmanand Parshotam on the south by the Common Road, on the West by the property of Ranchordas Hunsraj and on the North by the Road from Bhandup Station, leading to the Public Road and delineated and shown in the map annexed to the conveyance dated 25th April, 1902, as Plot E.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in the village of Bhandup near the G. I. P. Railway Station, in the Taluka of Salsette, Zilla, Thana, containing by admeasurement 3,108 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the East by the property of Parmanand Parshotam, on the West by the property of Ranchhordas Hansraj, on the North by the Common Road and on the South by the property of Savliram Madoo and delineated and shown on the map annexed to the said conveyance as Plot H.

And which said pieces of land are unsurveyed and bear no Survey or other numbers.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3152

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MUNCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement from 4,800 to 5,000 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (3), Street No. 451 (A) and bounded as follows on or towards the North-East partly by the property of Thaker Joram Hari and partly by the property of Haji Karim Haji Sulleman, on or towards the North-West by the property of Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, on or towards the South-West by the property of the late Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Readymoney and on or towards the South-East by Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are known as Lulworth and bears new Survey No. 3/7293

Dated this 10th day of July, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
3149 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORESHWAR HARISHCHANDRA PATHARE has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ABDULHOOSEIN DAWOODBHOY TARWALLA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Paper Mill Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 619, Old Survey No. 600 and New Survey No. 1/7950 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1436 (2) and Street No. 17A and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Paper Mill Lane, on or towards the West by the property of J. A. Valladares, on or towards the North by the property of Leladhar Versey and another and on or towards the South by the property by Abdealli Samsudin.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3154

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing MONDAY Next
July 14th, at 9-30 p. m.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
EDGAR WARWICK
presents the
New Revusical-Comedy Co
In
VANITY FAIR
IN VARIOUS EDITIONS.
FIRST Edition on Monday Next.
A Feast of Fun, Frivols and Furbellows
GAIETY! GIRLS! GLITTER!
CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Booking at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

TO-NIGHT!
THREE MORE EPISODES
of the
GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
featuring
The fascinating film favourite
PEARL WHITE
Episodes 7-8-9
Together with a full Programme.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6. 8 AND 10 p. m.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
— IN —
"THE EASIEST WAY"
"WHAT WILL YOU PAY"?

"All these things are mine——you may have them——but they have a price."

The girl listened to the pleadings—the temptations of the man. She had seen her friends in the midst of these luxuries; knew how they achieved them, but shrank from them herself. And now the craving for release from her struggle for existence gripped her; she fought against it, as would any woman who held herself beyond a price; she felt her starved spirit failing; and then—"Yes"!

The "Hawk" is at length trapped!

The exciting powerful Story of the outwitting of a notorious society crook by the clever Chief of the American secret service, has greatly delighted huge audiences during this week.

"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK."
(5000 feet).

is a Pathe Gold Rooster drama, vividly narrating pitfalls and the allurements the young girls ought to avoid. It is a Photo-play bristling with Action, Romance and Pathos.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel War Comedy.
"NOMI'S DREAM"
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
Still another Indian Production adapted from the great Indian Epic the
MAHA BHARATA
KICHAK VADHA
An episode from the
VIRAT PARVA
Rates slightly advanced
AN EXTRA SHOW EVERY DAY AT 5-15 during this week.
NEXT SATURDAY,
The Greatest film show on EARTH
EDDIE POLO
in the newest Universal Serial
LURE OF THE CIRCUS
18 epesodes—36 part
SIX PARTS EVERY WEEK

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST FEW NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN
SYDNEY JAMES
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA
PIERROT PIE
A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING.
To-day Fri. 11th & Sat. 12th
PIE No. 5
SEE SYDNEY JAMES'
SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEM PLAY
"WHY WIVES WEEP"
"HOW TO RETAIN A HUSBAND"
NIGGER MINSTRELS
MUSICAL COCK TAIL
JAZZMANIA
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 13th July at 5-30 p. m.
P-P-PLUM P-P-PIE
A SPECIAL PIE
Containing all the best items of
PIES No. 2, 4 & 5,
A Concentration of value seldom given to Bombay Audiences.
THREE PROGRAMMES IN ONE
Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

GAIETY CINEMA

THE
GIRL WHO TOOK A WRONG TURNING
A DRAMA IN FIVE REELS
Depicting the gaieties of city life and laying bare the cancers that eat into the vitals of Society, and the pitfalls that beset the unwary and the innocent.
ALSO A SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMIC.
Saturday 1 Show at 6-45 p.m.
Sunday 2 Shows at 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Monday & Wednesday 1 Show at 6-45 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 3 Shows at 6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
A Complete Serial Drama in 8 Parts
An entirely new idea in long film.
PATHE PRESENTS.
"Love's Mask"
A complete drama in 2 episod of 4 parts each.
Starring the leading artistes from the French Stage.
THIS WEEK FIRST EPISODE
"A PICTURE BEAUTIFUL"
PATHE GAZETTE
Aix le Bains and its Surroundings Pathe-color
NIPPED IN THE BUD
TOTO.
LOOK OUT FOR
"TO-DAY"
featuring
FLORENCE REED.
The Finest film of the year in 8 reels.
TIME:
7, 8.-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
To-day Friday 11th July at 6-30
"The Romance of Tarzan"

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—
WHAT?
Good reliable oil and water Colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
The Best Reliable House for these is—
KAPADIA BROTHERS,
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1008.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July 7th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" " Imports	53,000
Mid. Americans Spot	20.60
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Closed.
New Orleans 16 a.m.	Closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	20.06 + 8
Aug.	19 84 + 86
Sept	19 76 + 9
Oct.	19 65 + 9
Nov.	19.52 +
Dec.	19.51 + 12
Jan.	19.44 + 13
Feb.	19.32 + 10
Mar.	19.27 + 14
April	not quoted.
May	19.08 + 31

Prices taken at 12-15 a.m. Correct actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7th.

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
July.	20 35 + 37
Aug.	20 29 + 54
Sept	20 23 + 58
Oct.	20.16 + 63
Nov.	20 10 + 64
Dec.	20 04 + 63
Jan.	19.95 + 94
Feb.	19.88 + 66
Mar.	19 81 + 68
April	19 71 + 67
May	19.61 + 86

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, July 7th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
August	29 00 + 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.20
" " Fully Good	14.70
" " Fine	14.95
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.31
" " " Fully Good	16.80
" " " Fine	17.05
" Broach Good	17.30
" " Fully Good	17.55
" " Fine	17.80

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 7th.

Rentes 3 %	61½
Bar Silver Spot	53½
" 2 months hence	54
Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	52—½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	57 Unchgd
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½—½
Government Securities 3 %	55½—⅜
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	30.72

WAR LOANS.

London, July 7th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£ 87½—½
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 99½ Unchgd.
5 % New	£94 11/16

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 10.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 593 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and declined to Rs. 585 on the New York close of Monday coming only 17 points higher. The price then fluctuated between Rs. 586 and Rs. 587, later on declining to Rs. 583, which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 583. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 584, advanced to Rs. 585, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet but steady with only a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	586
Fully Good Bengal	July	444
Fully Good Bengal	September	460
Fine Oomras	July	515
Fine Oomras	September	533
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	531
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	545

4

STEAMERS

FOR

Sale

Built 1918,

Dead weight 5000

Also a Steam Launch.

Full particulars from

Box No. 757.

C.B. 103.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 8TH JULY 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	584
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	435
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	512
Good M.G. Southerns	July-August	532

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	462	450	437	422	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	457	445	432	417	"
M.G. Oomras No. 8	537	522	504	..	"
Central Provinces	552	537	519	..	"
M.G. Broach	594	587	580	570	525
M.G. Southerns	..	..	550	540	"
Sawginned Dharwar	..	587	580	570	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th July 1919.

Cotton	5,198	Bales.
Wheat	1,863	Cwts
Linseed	8,645	"
Rape etc	1,332	"
Gingellyseed	1,485	"
Poppyseed	670	
Groundnuts	988	"
Castorseed	130	"
Rice	97,446	"
Mysabollams	420	"
Cottonseed	23 107	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	Nil	
Jewar	420	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, July 10th, 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	as.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as.	p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	78	0	0	—		
" " Cawnpore 7-30	76	0	0	—		
" Karachi Bengal	78	0	0	—		
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	22	8	0	—		
" " Cawnpore	22	0	0	—		
" Yellow Cawnpore	23	0	0	—		
Linseed Brown Bold	26	12	0	27	12	0
" " Thin	26	4	0	27	4	0
Teelseed White 85-15	120	0	8	—		
" Gajar 75-25	115	0	0	—		
" Gajar 58-50	112	0	0	—		
" Black	99	0	0	—		
Poppyseed White	25	0	0	26	0	0
Groundnuts	127	0	0	—		
Mowraseed	9	8	0	—		
Barley	46	0	0	—		
Castorseed	105	0	0	—		

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 10th

	Rate Rs.	as.	p.
Davids No. 12	1	1	0
Shapurji No. 10½	1	0	8
Currimbhai No. 12½	1	1	10
Light Houses No 6½	0	13	12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 10th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Dos. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fes Demand	235
American Dollars	265
Hongkong "	207
Shanghai	314
Japan	130
Singapore	136½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 10.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 30-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 252.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 265.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 125/8.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 121.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 206/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 314.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady with good business passing; in the miscellaneous shares, Tata Iron Deferred have declined to Rs. 1,170.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2460, Swan 740, Simplex 620, Madhowji 2460, Shapurji 137/8, Kohinoor 1590, Kastoorchand 1255, Currimbhoy 437/8, Finlay 682/8, Crescent 272/8, Fazulbhoy 892/8, David 740, Colaba 1915, Century 547/8, Bombay Dyeing 1657/8, Central Mining 39, Katni ord 310, Katni def 1775, Alcock 852/8, Tata old def 1190, Tata new def 570, Tata ord 241/4, Shivrajpur 42/8, Bombay Burma 1017/8, Bt. Burma Petroleum 27/8, Bombay Steam 415, Bombay Tramway 780, Tata Hydro 1512/8, Tata Bank 58/8, Tata Oil 392/8 pr.

PRESS COMPANIES

			Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45	800
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10	100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	150
Fort	475	Nov.	50	760
Godavery Valley	100	..	6	45
Harveyand Sabhpty	500	July	70	690
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15	135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd	1,000	..	7%	550
Karachi Press Co.	500	..	40	700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	20	160
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	195
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200	1,300
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	800
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	600
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil	1,500
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	146
Volkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	510

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	300
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500	..	18%	206½
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,930
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12%	135
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12%	1,403
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	--	8%	55
Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	26
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	--	..	58/8
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	$ 76½			
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	April-Oct.	15%	78
Mercantile Bank	10	..	7%	97
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$ 123	--	33%	£113
National Bank of India £1	2½ £25	--	20%	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	113
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	8½%	585
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	113
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	58
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	78
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	103
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	109
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	585
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	--	4 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,425
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	100
Akola	100	..	5	102
By Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	725
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,657½
Bombay United	250	..	25	982½
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	425
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26½	547½
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	210	2,650
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
China	1,000	Apl. Oct.	50	500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	1,915
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75	925
Crescent	100	do.	25	272½
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	437½
David	250	do.	20	740
Dawn	250	do.	60	420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov	15	250
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	70	892½
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	682½
Gold Mohor	500	..	125	1,100
Globe	100	..	Nil.	90
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	800
Hyderabad	1 000	April Oct	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do	12½	247
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	750
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½	337½
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April Oct.	40	400½
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,255
Khandesh	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1,300
Khatao	1 000	June.Dec.	700	3,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	1,590
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	150	1,820
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,460
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1, 00
Madras United	1 000	June.-Dec.	50	1,900
Maneckji Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	200	2,500 xd
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	160
Morarjee Goculdas	1 000		400	3,450
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20	400
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	425
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120	1,536
Pabaney	250	..	Nil	285
Pearl	250	..	55	645
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	425
Planet Mill	100		5	145
Premier	63		Nil	82½ prm.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	180
Sassoon Cotton	1 000	April-Oct.	100	850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	450
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	137
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	8,500
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100	620
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	1,930
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil	790
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	150	2,400
Tata O	500	..	Nil	1,425
Tata P	500	..	5½	425
Union Mill	250	--	6	400
V'shnu Cotton O	500	--	75	900 w.
P	500	--	7 %	500
Western India	1,000	--	150	625
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers
	Rs.		Rs.	
AndhraVelley O 600	1 000	--	4%	840
AndhraVelley P 600	1,000	--	4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100	--	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	852½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	4
Bamanqua	5	--	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	--	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile	70	--	10	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	58
By. Burma T. Corportn	125	--	25	1,017½
By. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25	125	--	--	371½ p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	--	27½
By. Electric Supply P.	£10	--	6%	184
and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	--	10½	790
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,875
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept	12½	415
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement				
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	2	56
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	10	April	4	40
The Eastern O	500	"	42%	425
Chemical Co. D2sh	15	--	5%	28
Indian Cement Co. D	1½	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement P		--	20	305
O	100	--	5	310
Indian Cotton Oil	40	..	44½	1,775
Co. O100	100	..	7%	105
P200	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kemp & Co.	50	Oct.	30%	95
Kurramsee Landing	200	July	20	170
Rs. 75	200			100
Marcks & Co	100	July	8	80
McKenzies Ltd.	100	..	30	375
Marsland Price Co.	100	--	4%	84
Marslane Price Co.	100	--	7%	75
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	240
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	530
Phillips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	43
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	48	872½
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	4	42½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	6	85
Swadeshi Stores	100	Sept.	20%	150
O	75	Sept.	9	241½
Tata IronSteel Co. D	30	..	80	1,170
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	8%	110
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	..	--	145
" Dif (")190	400	..	..	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	8%	1,512/8
P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata "Iron" Pref (second)	10	--	100.	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Ps	1 000	April-Oct	5½%	6% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	80%	270
Telephone Co.	50	--	8	305 xd
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	..	..	370 prem.

B—Buy. D—Cum Div. N—Nominal price E—Ex Div.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10.

S. S. Kura, Winter, Abadan, July 3.
S. S. Komagata Maru, Ito, Java, June 8.
S. S. Warturm, Fairweather, Birkenhead, June 14.
S. S. Teesta, Rowe, London, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July 10.

S. S. Bombay Maru, Kinashita, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Burma Maru, Imai, Kobe, etc.
S. S. City of Sparta, Macdonald, Liverpool, etc.
S. S. City of Corinth, Field, Liverpool, etc.
S. S. Maur, Mercussen, Bangkok, etc.
S.S. Dwarka, Brown, Karachi.
S. S. Queenmoor, Williamson, Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Queda, Moxon, Rangoon.
S. S. Kefunezan Maru, Sato, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ayneric for New York.
Steamer Ranee for Bassein.

S. S. Kura:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Kura, 1,520 tons, Captain A. Winter, arrived in harbour from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil, which port she had left on 3rd ultimo.

S. S. Komaya Maru:—The steamer Komaya Maru, 1,789 tons, Captain R. Ito, arrived in harbour from Java via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on 8th ultimo.

S. S. Warturm:—The W. & A. Grahm Coy's steamer Warturm, 3127 tons, Captain John J. Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and 58 passengers, which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S. S. Teesta:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Teesta, 3428 tons, Captain S. N. Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via Gibralter Malta, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 250 passengers, which port she had left on 14th idem.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. M. Brown, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S S Queenmoor:—The Ralli Bro's Chartered steamer Queenmoor, 2,409 tons, Captain C. F. Williamson sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Kifunezan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kifunezan Maru, 1,943 tons, Captain S. Sato, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc. with a general cargo.

S S Kueda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kaifuku Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Singapore on the 7th instant.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Kura, Captain A. Winter, arrived here from Abadan, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate monsoon but heavy confused sea.

S S Komayata Maru, Captain R. Ito, arrived here from Java via Colombo, weather experienced during the voyage, very strong monsoon, high sea, strong adverse currents.

S S Warturm, Captain John J. Fairweather arrived here from Birkenhead, weather experienced during the voyage, fair and strong monsoon.

S S Teesta, Captain S. N. Rowe, arrived here from London via Gibraltar, Malta, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden, weather experienced during the voyage, fine monsoon

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Thursday, 10th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

B Irismere	Hull	17-7-19	W & A G & Co
D & E Kingmere	Hull	20-7-19	W & A Graham & Co
F Bushu Maru	Genoa	N F	O S Kaisha
P Otopia	Busra	N F	H S Suaan-tary
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A G & Co.
O Kifunezan Maru	Kobe	11-7-19	N Y Kaisha
Q Lhasa	N F	N F	M M Co
K Isa	N F	N F	S Secretary & Co
Hejaz	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Offside Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Indravati	Bhawnagar	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netrawati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Courland	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCKS.

1 Koranna	New York	13-7-19	W & A Graham & Co
2 Okara	Bassein	N F	M M & Co
3 Hollinside	Dunkirk	N F	Bird & Co
4 Boats of Jeseric			W & A Graham & Co
5 Akbar	Port Sudan	11-7-19	T M & Co
10 & 11 Gregery Apcar	Durban	18-7-19	M M & Co
10 City of Bombay	Rangoon	12-7-19	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13 Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Barjora	P Gulf	12-7-19	M M & Co
6 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ekma	N F	N F	M M & Co
3 Hongmoh.	N F	N F	D R I M
4 Barala	Busra	11-7-19	M M & Co
5 Cunara	N F	N F	M M & Co
3 Culna	London	13-7-19	M M & Co
7 Chindwara	Karachi	12-7-19	M M & Co
Offside 7 Bandra	Busra	14-7-19	M M & Co
10 Vita	Busra	14-7-19	M M & Co
11 Ranee	N F	N F	T M & Co
Offside 12 Queda	Rangoon	11-7-19	M N & Co
13 Hermelin	Hongkong	12-7-19	R I M
13 Barpeta	Busra	11-7-19	M M & Co.
14 Pentakota	Busren	14-7-19	M M & Co
14 War Isis.	London	15-7-19	D R I M
Offside 15 Jehangir	Yokahama	12-7-19	R I M
Jetty end Muttra	Busra	13-7-19	M M & Co
Umta	Rangoon	20-7-19	M M & Co
16 Varela	Busra	12-7-19	M N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Shoaganoff	N F	N F	D R I M

MERRWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nar..al	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORTS.

July 10.

S. S. City of Poona, for London:—100 bales hemp, Khimji Visram & Co.

S. S. Korana for New York:—501 cwts. casein, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 400 cwts. gumkaduya, Shamjee Chepsey & Co.; 999 cwts. gumkauya, Nersee Moolji & Co.

S. S. Kingsmere for Hull:—375 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Hollinside for Dunkirk:—9998 cwts. groundnuts, The Bombay Company; 113 cwts. groundnuts, Sanday & Co.

S. S. Zuohu Maru, for Genoa:—60 bales cow hides, Esmail Mohamed & Sons.

S S. Jehangir, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmul; 200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Jehangir for Osaka:—175 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

July 10.

S S Nagoya from London. Agents M M & Co—6 casks ivory, 53 casks crucibles, moulding blacking, 7 casks clay, plumbago crucibles, 6 cases 1 bale 11 packages drapery, 22 cases O'stores, soap salts epsom, 39 cases bird seed, O'stores, glycerine, 2 bales twine, 51 casks 4 cases asphalte, 55 cases lime juice and O'stores, 51 cases glycerine and O'stores, 2,984 cases brandy, 73 cases common salt and O'stores, 15 cases cocoa and O'stores, 15 cases pefd spirits, hair wash med. essences, 101 cases O'stores and vinegar, 12 packages periodicals and magazines, 135 cases O'stores, 12 cases salts, knife polish O'stores, 22 packages salt, epsom salts and O'stores, 128 cases wine, 8 cases liquors, 6 cases provisions, 1 box pearls, 2 cases piecegoods, 3,380 casks cement, 9 cases crucibles, 300 bundles copper sheets, 100 casks alizarine dye, 3 ds cable, 7 cases antifriction metal, 3 cases cotton hosiery, 50 bottles quick silver, 3 cases glassware, 9 casks glass bottles, 2 cases oat meal, 2 cases confectionery.

S S City of Bombay from New York, Agents W & A Graham & Co—2 brls dye stuffs, 10 cases chicory, 30 cases batteries, 11 cases 1 crt valves, 14 cases plain printed voils, 18 cases printing paper, 31 cases gas mantles, 5 cases books and medicines, 1 box 54 kegs nails, 5 cases boots and shoes, 5 cases tobacco, 32 cases chocolate, 6 cases pencils, penholders, erasers etc., 15 cases supplies (harmless medicines), 8 brls 1 keg dyes, 34 cases cotton piecegoods, 30 cases drugs, 4 brls liquid glucose (unbleached), 3 boxes conaphores, 5 cases boots and shoes, finding, 33 bales wrapping paper, 2 cases soda salicylate, 1,480 boxes tin plates, 2 cases senaga root, 2 cases potasium bromide, 3 cases balasam copabia, 5 cases insect killer, 10 cases glycerine, 2 cases ergot root, 200 bales domestics, 25 cases confectionery, 270 bundles black strap hoop, 29 cases varnish, 400 bundles iron sheets, 2 cases silver platedware.

Nearly half the Capital already subscribed.

THE

Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Limited,

AJMER.

Registered under Sanction of the Governor-General of India.

CAPITAL Rs. 100,000

With power to increase.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable by small instalments of Rs. 2-8 on application; Rs. 2-8 on allotment; Rs. 2-8 on first call and Rs. 2-8 on second call at interval of not less than one month.

Object: Development of the Mining Industries of Ajmer-Merwara Districts.

EVERY PROSPECTS OF VERY LARGE DIVIDENDS.

Managed by the experienced Managing Agent under supervision of the Board of Directors.

Apply for prospectus and application forms to:

MR. SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,

MANAGING AGENT, AJMER.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Market for jute shares ruled strong today and a large amount of business was put through. Coals were not so much in demand in consequence. Miscellaneous section was fairly active. Ivan Jones shares being in request. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur, 47-8; Bengal-Giridih, 34-4; Bhalgora, 41; Damagurria, 47; Ghusick, 2,412; Jumoni, 16; Singran, 15-14.

Jute:—Anglo-India, 384; Alliance, 779; Albion, 530; Auckland, 482; Barnagore, 188; Dehar, 6. p.; Belvedere, 510; Budge Budge, 654; Century, 19-4; Clive, 300; Craig, 12-12, p; Dalhousie, 519; Delta, 620; Fort Gloster, 899; Fort William, 460; Gondalpara, 1,450; Howrah, 48-8; Kamarhatty, 944-8; Kanknarrah, 806; Kelvin, 930; Kinnison, 1,000; Lansdowne, 417; Lawrence, 643; Lothian, 457-8; New Central, 770; Northbrook, 70; Reliance, 51-12; Standard, 671-8; Union, 825; Waverley, 25.

Tea:—Rutema, 14-14.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation, 45-8; Atlas Construction, 16; Bengal Potteries, 4-4, p.; Beldanga Tannery, 13-4; Bengal Brass, 20-8; Buxa Bye Products, 17-8; Calcutta Oil and Cake, 20-4; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13, Furkating Saw Mills, 14-8; Hooghly Flour, 38-12; Ivan Jones, 150; Indo-Burmah Tin, 19-12; Lister Antiseptic, 2 p.; Mackenzie and Co., 19-12; National Sugar, 1-4, p.; Peaces Slipway, 2-4, p.; Port Shipping, 28-4; Ryam Sugar, 22-4; Surma Valley Saw Mills, 23-4; Spences Hotel, 15; Tata Industrial Bank, 52-4 p.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8; to Rs. 69-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-12, to Rs. 70-2.

WHEAT CONTROL IN SUKKUR DISTRICT.

In pursuance of section 6, of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (IX of 1914), read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare that wheat is being unreasonably withheld from the markets in the Sukkur District in Sind, and further to empower Mr. G. Birch, M.B.E., Deputy Controller of Prices for Sind, with powers to take possession of stocks in accordance with section 7 of the above Ordinance.

UNPUNCTUALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The resolution to close shops at 2 p.m., (S.T.) on Sundays has, unanimously, been passed as a rule by the Bombay Hardware Mill, Gin, Press Stores and shipchandlers Association in a general meeting, some time ago. But it is a matter of sincere regret to note that many firms do not observe punctuality in closing the shops for the day on Sundays, at the fixed time. Some close for the day at 2-30 p.m. some at 3 and so on; in short there are not many firms who would close for the day at the appointed hour. Will the members of the said association, therefore, pay attention to this sort of disorder, and see that punctuality, without which further progress of the association is almost impossible, is observed.—Yours etc.,

A. G. ABBAS,

Nagdevi Street, 7th July.

It is stated that the superintendentship of the Madras Government Museum, in succession to Mr. J. R. Henderson, has been offered to Dr. Gravely, of the Zoological Section of the Government Museum, Calcutta.

A Madras message says:—

It is understood that Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., who is now on leave will on return be appointed as Provincial Census Superintendent, Madras.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, July 10.*)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Rabano to be in charge of the Consulate for Belgium at Bombay.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Savantvadi.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Jawhar.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. B. D. Gune, Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Rajapur is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Mr. M. B. Lalaji, Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the Cr. Pr. Code.

Mr. Narhar Balkrishna Deshmukh to act as Assistant Judge, under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create for a period of six months a special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, and to appoint Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., to hold it; and to appoint Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar to act as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, vice Mr. Brayne, pending further orders.

The Hon. Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter-General of External Commerce, vice Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be Collector of Belgaum.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, C.B.E., I.C.S., to be Collector of Thana.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. C. Judd, Barrister-at-Law, to do duty temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind, vice Mr. E. L. Thurley proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. Manchershah Kavasji Gazdar to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr. Sadashiv Vinayak Apte to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Captain D. F. Vines, O.B.E., R.I.M., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain B. H. Jones, R.I.M.

Mr. J. D. Ryan to act as Professor of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, during the absence of Mr. R. S. Cree-Brown on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. A. H. Fell to act as Chief Inspector of Factories vice Mr. J. D. F. Engel, pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. Marks, as an Inspector under the Indian Factories Act on probation for six months.

Mr. C. Walke to be *ex-officio* additional Inspector of Factories within the whole of the Bombay Presidency and to declare that he should exercise full powers of an Inspector of Factories in such parts of the Presidency as the Collector of Bombay may assign to him, pending further orders.

Mr. C. Walke to be First Inspector of Steam Boilers vice Mr. E. F. Elton, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, M.B., (Cantab.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., proceeded on leave, pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., to be Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Major A. F. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. McPerson, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), I.M.S., to act as Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., to be Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Dr. Anandrai Keshavlal Dalal, L.M. & S. F.R.C.S. (Eng.), to act as Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in relief of Major A. F. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., who is holding charge of these appointments in addition to his own duties.

Dr. Gopal V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), to act as Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Dr. A. K. Dalal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I.), I.M.S., proceeded [illegible] pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, [illegible] C.M., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Major W. M. Houston, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. (Dub.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, First District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties.

Major A. D. Stewart, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon in charge, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his military duties.

Mr. Chintaman Gangadhar Marathe to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Satara vice Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., pending further orders.

BABY COLEMAN.

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161, Cambridge Road,
Seven Kings, Essex.

Dear Sirs,
My baby seemed to be quite healthy at birth, but being unable to feed him I tried different foods at various times. At first he appeared to be making progress, but after a few months it became evident he was wasting, and I was advised to try Virol. He soon began to pull round, and in a short time made considerable weight. This satisfactory progress has continued, thanks to Virol, which has built up his strength, making him a splendidly sturdy little fellow. In view of the gratifying results obtained, I do not hesitate to recommend Virol whenever the question arises of the best alternative food for baby.—Yours truly, G. C. COLEMAN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

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S.H.B.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The disproportionate punishments inflicted by the Martial Law Commissioners of Punjab on political offenders and, especially on such eminent patriots as Lala Harkishen Lal, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Choudhury and Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal have, it is needless for me to say, sorely shaken the faith of the masses in British Justice, and the Government, in its haste to "restore peace and order" has brought into existence a state of smothered discontent with its proceedings. The first and foremost task of the Government, after this restoration of "peace and order", is the restoration of peace and order in the interior of the minds of the people. This I realise is a difficult task, for to undo the work of O'Dwyerism, is just like clearing the Augean Stables. But still if small beginnings are instituted of statesmanlike acts much of the inward political discontent of the people might be removed. It will, I am sure, not be too much to point out to the Government the extreme desirability of freeing those sentenced by Martial Commissions, especially the eminent men above referred to, from the punishments inflicted against them. Besides, the Government might conveniently utilise the occasion of the signing of the Peace Treaty for the liberation of these men. When the whole world is now at peace, will it be too much to appeal [illegible] the Government to celebrate Peace by sending peace and good cheer to the families of those who have been subjected to suffer abnormal punishments?—Yours, etc.

R. SREENIVASAIYA.

Bombay, July.

LATE MR. J. L. SYMONS.

DONATION TO LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

A gathering of friends and admirers of the late Mr. J. L. Symons, manager of Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd., was held on Saturday last in the office of the Company under the presidentship of Mr. Inglis, when a portrait of Mr. Symons was unveiled.

The subscriptions towards the fund amounted to Rs. 7,890, out of which after paying the expenses of the portrait, an admirable work in oil of Mr. Mhatre, a balance of Rs. 7,419-9-4 was left, which is to go the endowment fund of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Bombay for bestowing scholarship etc., in his memory to deservings students of the arphanage.

Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee gave a short account of the career of Mr. Symon's life and of his qualities of head and heart. He said his genuine, kind and loving nature attracted to him, though unconsciously, many friends, Europeans and Indians alike.

The President Mr. Inglis endorsed Mr. Ruttonsee's remarks and thanked the several subscribers on behalf of the Company.

FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPETITION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

In the football shield competition, only two matches were played to-day, neither of which was of tournament form. On the Calcutta ground the Machine Gunners beat the India Club without being extended, by four goals to one, and on the Dalhousie ground the East Indian Railway managed to beat Sovabazar after a contested game by three goals to two.

VIRAMGAUM RIOT CASE.

GRUESOME STORY OF MADHAVLAL'S MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

The Special Tribunal reassembling this morning heard several bail applications which, excepting one, that was rejected as no special grounds were shown, were postponed for further consideration, The Tribunal then proceeded with the further hearing of the Viramgam riots case.

Jeebhai Vrijlal Patidar, next witness, examined deposed that he saw the looting of the deceased Madhavlal's house. He went there in company with two others. The reason why he went there is that the house belonged to his master who is a minor. The rioters asked him to show them Madhavlal, and his wife. On being told that he had not seen them, they briskly searched deceased Madhavlal's house, broke open the lock of the staircase and threw out every article of valu by the back window. On being asked to identify those whom he saw in the riots, witness picked up accused Nos. 8, 11, 31, 32 and 36 as men who took an active part in the riot. Some of the accused were armed with lathies and Dharias and some were with sticks. Witness further deposed that he was beaten with lathies by accused Nos. 11 and 37. Accused 31 broke open the lock of the staircase with a Dhariya snatched from one of the rioters; Madhavlal's cash box was looted and sovereigns were taken by manp accused and accused 37 was one of them. The total damage done to Madhavlal's property amounted to Rs. 6,000. Witness also deposed that the rioters next threatened to set the house in which Madhavlal lived on fire by pouring kerosine oil but were prevented from doing so by many entreaties. The articles of furniture such as chairs, etc., were, after being thrown into the street burnt there by the rioters.

Somnath Asharam another Patidar next examined deposed that he went to the deceased Madhavlal's house on the day of the riots to see what was happening. He was on the back side of the house standing on a verandah opposite the house. He saw some of the rioters were throwing articles such as chairs, gadis, boxes, etc., and some removing to the place where they were set on fire. He identified accused Nos. 11, 31, 33, 36 and 39 as a men who took part in throwing and removing and breaking these articles. No. 11 was on the store of the house. No. 31 was throwing articles one by one. No. 33 was receiving them at the back of the house. No. 39 was standing there and had a stick.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Keshavlal Manilal Patidar next witness examined deposed that he went to Madhavlal's house because it belonged to his brother Karikrishna. On being asked to name those whom he saw in the riots, he gave the names of accused Keshavji Gala, Gordhan Jiva, and Manilal Laxmishanker. Witness said Keshavji and Gordhan were throwing down articles from the back window, and Manilal was standing at the back of the house close to the place where articles were being thrown. Afterwards he sat at the Hanuman Fali whence he saw Madhavlal being dragged to Ambaji. Kuber was one of those that dragged Madhavlal. Madhavlal was brought on the road outside Ambaji, kerosine was poured on him and somebody applied a match. Witness saw Madhavlal trying to raise himself up but the rioters pushed him back and kept him down with sticks. He saw a Musalman pointing his gun at Madhavlal. People were calling Malik by name. As witness could not bear the sight, he went away from the place. On being asked to identify those whom he saw there, he picked up accused Nos. 8, 31, 32 as men who took part in the riot. He could not identify Malik as he did not see his face at the time.

Magabhai Govindbhai witness next examined deposed that he saw the rioters on the day of the riots coming from the direction of the Kutcherry towards his house which is situated near Desai Wada. It was at about 1-30 p.m. One oil-seller's house which is near his own was set on fire by the rioters. He could not tell who set it on fire. All the rioters were crying 'Let us go to Aval Karkun Madhavlal's house, beat and kill him as it was he who gave the order for firing. He further deposed that he saw some of the rioters bringing boxes and records from the Talukdar office and putting them on fire, when Madhavlal was being burnt. He said he had heard them saying 'let us take these records and burn them over Madhavlal. The rioters said that there was something splendid. Here witness was asked to go out. The accused were reshuffled. On coming back he identified accused Nos. 34, 37, 33, 8, 32 and 39. Accused 31 and others were armed with sticks and crying 'maro, maro' while others were present. The case is proceeding.

WHY NOT DEMONETISE SILVER?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the Currency Committee is sitting in England, it will not be out of place to suggest a few remarks from what I consider an entirely novel point of view. We might for the present shove aside the burning question as to whether Gold Standard or Gold Exchange Standard should be adopted in India and discuss the measures for restoring the Exchange equilibrium to 16d. or to anyother figure which the Government may fix; for, it is most necessary for an exporting country to have a fixed and stable exchange whatever it is.

It is quite evident that the most important factor in the present rise in the exchange in the sudden and unprecedented demand for silver. It is well-known that India and China are both great buyers of silver for their currency purposes and that the latter has a silver currency with an open mint. India bought silver during the War for currency purposes to such an alarming extent as to receive warnings from many eminent financiers. Sir James Meston in his last budget speech uttered a note of warning to the effect that unless India checked her increasing demand for rupees, it would be difficult to tackle the currency crisis which would be created as a consequence of the demand. It is doubtful if it will be possible to repeat the performance of last year and to buy silver from the U. S. Government. If at all we want to minimise the loss due to frequent variations in exchange we shall have to adopt more drastic measures than a policy of mere *laissez faire*.

If silver is so costly why not demonetise it? Why not be content with using silver in smaller quantities? What Adam Smith wrote in the 18th century is as true at present as it was then. By the use of a metaphor which has since then become classical, the father of Political Economy declared that just as we should be able to utilise the roads for agricultural purposes, if our communications were to be by air, so also we will be able to use our gold and silver more productively if we can use paper or other currency instead. The one rupee note in India is now an established and popular form of token currency; and the two anna but of nickel is more welcome than its predecessor. He need to go further and should be prepared to face any eight anna coin of an alloy that need not contain silver. Nickel alloy may be displaced by an alloy of magnesium and aluminium (Magnatium) which would be popular on account of its lightness, durability and its attractive silver-like colour. The new half a rupee may be declared legal tender to an unlimited extent just like the present silver ½ Re., and if this experiment is successful, it may be extended to coining 2 Re. or 5Re. coins of the new alloy. I am not in favour of coining a new rupee with less silver or from a different metal but ½Re., 2Re., 2½Re., 5Re. coin of Magnatium or any other alloy which the Government may choose, should be more welcome.

It does not require much logic or mathematics to show that the simple news that the Government of India have decided to demonetise silver even as a temporary measure, for say five years, will bring down the price of silver in the London market to its old level and will tend to stabilate Indian Exchange.

We shall now consider the advantages of such a measure. The new coin which I urge will have the advantage of educating the people to handle token coins freely and would prepare them to accept a gold standard with free use of bank notes and token coins. Of course it will be necessary to take the people in confidence and to assure them that the profits of the new coinage will not be locked up in England but will be available for Indian Trade in India.

There will be some who will look at this proposal with misgivings regarding its popularity. It must be noted here that there should be no reason why the new magnatium coin should be unpopular, When the one-Rupee notes were first issued it was then feared that they would not be popular, but in course of time we now realise that those fears were baseless. The one-Rupee notes are now freely used by the people. The magnatium coin would be something like a rupee note. It would be better than a paper note in that it would not be spoiled nor torn in the course of time. We need not forget that for the past 20 years India has accepted the silver rupee "which was an Inconvertible Note printed on silver," and if the Indian public is taken into confidence re: the location of the profits of the new coinage, it should not be difficult to make a new form of metallic token familiar to the people. Moreover the new coin can attain further popularity if the Government order that all taxes and land revenue should be paid in this kind of coinage and that it would be freely exchanged for other forms of token currency at all the Post Offices, Treasuries and the bountied Presidency Banks. The denomination of the new coin, as I have already remarked, need not be a rupee but either half a rupee or two rupee or five rupee piece.

Against this proposal of a magnatium coin, some will argue that it would drive the silver rupee out of currency by the operation of Gresham's Law. But it should be remembered that as soon as silver is demonetised its price will tend to go down to its old level and it will no longer be profitable to hoard or melt or export the silver rupee. The magnatium coins would not depreciate currency as long as exchange is kept steady by the operation of Council Bills. Even if there be a slight depreciation it would be helpful, as all economists agree, in stimulating production in the country. The next step then would be the gradual adoption of the Gold Standard in India a subject to which I hope to refer in my next letter.—Yours, etc.,

NATU G. SHAH.

Fort, Bombay,
9th July, 1919.

ASSOCIATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst thanking you much for allowing us space in your valuable columns, denied, for reasons best known, by your morning contemporary, who always presumes to hold a brief for honest and fair criticism, whilst preferring to be almost invariably led away by one-sided reports, an attitude hardly in consonance with the traditions of fair journalism, it is a matter of satisfaction, that we have a medium in your paper, to ventilate the just and proper grievances, bringing certain facts, before the share-dealing public which as you are aware, is the largest on this side.

In the present conditions, the shareholders though contributing most to the industry, are generally the most hard-hit, because of their inability to exercise the powers left to them, and the absence of interests manifested in concerns, where they are contributories. It is therefore essential that an association should be formed to protect all the interests of the shareholding and investing public, with powers sufficiently well enacted, to prevent any laxity of management, and bring about a better and higher commercial standard in the market and in business circles.

In closing, let us request a correction, in the correspondence *re* "Simplex Mills" appearing in your columns, where "cotton is stated at cost" and "cloth at market rates", which according to the last balance sheet should be "cotton at cost and cloth at contract rates", both the items being stated at their highest value, to inflate the assets of the Company, which should, as a matter of fact, have been stated at market rates.—Yours, etc.,

SHAREHOLDERS.

Bombay, July 9.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

REPORT ON SCARCITY AND FAMINE.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. The fall was heavy in Surat, the Konkan, Baroda and Southern Maratha Country States. Preparations for and sowing of kharif crops are in progress in some districts. Transplantation continues in the Konkan. Fodder-supply isufficient in parts of Sind and Surat, but will improve with the new grass now growing. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in fair condition except of Sind. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

There was good to heavy rain during the week in the affected districts of Gujarat and the Deccan. There was also good rain in the Belgaum district and in Kathiawar, but the fall was slight in the Bijapur district. The sowing of kharif crops is in progress in the dstricts of Gujarat and the Deccan, and in the Bijapur and Belgaum districts. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Panch Mahals and Poona districts. Village works continue in Gujarat and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Test works are open in the Panch Mahals and Poona districts and in some states of Kathiawar. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 5th July were 27,683. The numbers of dependants were 14,226. The numbers on village and test works were 4,200 and 752 in the British districts and Agencies and 1,298 and 154 in the Native States respectively. The numbers on relief, village and test works have decreased. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including the village servants, in all the affected districts and Agencies were 92,775 and in the Native States 1,981. The numbers on gratuitous relief have remained practically unchanged. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera and small-pox in some places, to combat which remedial measures have been taken. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains continue to be high. Cheap grain shops have been opened in several districts. Takavi is being freely distributed. The condition of cattle as well as the water-supply are generally improving. The fodder situation is also improving with the sprouting of green grass in many places. The prickly pear fodder operations are being closed in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The objects of the Council are (1) to associate women of all races in the Bombay Presidency for their mutual help and the service of others; (2) to co-ordinate and direct women's work in this Presidency so as to prevent overlapping and waste of energy; (3) to affiliate existing women's societies in this Presidency, and to be an agency for the distribution of information gleaned from other fields of women's work likely to be of service to the women of India. (*N.B.—Political work shall not be within the scope of the Council*); and (4) to further in every way, as may be deemed advisable, the interests and advancement of women in India, and to train women in the responsibilities of citizenship.

(1) Membership is open—(1) to all women engaged in or interested in women's work who are in sympathy with the *objects* of the Women's Councli; (2) to all women's societies approved by the Central Committee of the Council.

(2) The Council shall consist of all duly enrolled women.

The Central Committee shall consist—(a) of a President, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Assistant Treasurer; (2) of one representative of each of the affiliated societies. (*In the absence of the elected representative, another member of her society may attend, but may not vote*); and (3) of representatives of the general membership elected annually on the basis of one representative for every 20 members.

(3) The Executive Committee shall consist of—the President; Chairman and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary; Hon. Treasurer; three members of the Central Committee elected by that Committee annually.

(4) The Officers and Committees shall retire annually and a proportion only shall be eligible for re-election. Those who have been longest on the Committee shall retire in rotation.

(5) The work of the Council shall be carried on by the General Membership grouped in Sectional Committees, i.e., either (a) Standing Committees appointed at the Annual Meeting, or (b) *Ad hoc* Committees appointed as occasion arises by the Central Committee.

The action of the Sectional Committees shall be ratified by the Central Committees.

ANNUAL MEETING.

An Annual Meeting shall be held before the end of February at which the Report and Balance Sheet duly audited shall be adopted and the Officers and Committee for the year elected. Special general meetings may be called by the Central Committee on its own motion, or at the written request of ten members.

These rules shall not be altered except by the vote of a two-thirds majority of the members present at a General Meeting after notice of the proposed change has been given in writing to the Secretaries, and notified by them to all members not less than a fortnight before the meeting.

The annual subscription payable in February shall be Rs. 5 for individual members and Rs. 10 for affiliated societies.

Notice of the Annual Meeting and Agenda shall be sent to all members not less than ten days before the meeting. At the General Meeting thirty shall form a quorum.

Any members of Committee except the President, leaving Bombay for more than three months, or absenting herself without an apology from three consecutive meetings shall be deemed to have vacated her appointment.

Vacancies among the Committee Members or Officers occurring between Annual Meetings shall be filled by the Committee in which the vacancy occurs.

Questions before the Committee shall be decided by voting, the Chairman having a second or casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

The Central Committee shall meet once a month as a general rule and 8 shall form a quorum.

A list of attendances shall be kept and circulated with the notice of elections.

The Conveners of Sectional Committee shall be ex-officio members in the Central Committee.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(Associated Press.)

KATHIAWAR, July 3.

During the last three days of June there were heavy downpours in Kathiawar. During the past three days though the weather was cloudy there was no rainfall. At Rajkote 50 cents of rain fell on the 2nd and 23 cents on the 4th. The total rainfall up to the 6th amounts to 2.33 inches. At Dhrangadhra 2.28 inches of rain fell by the 29th ultimo. One inch of rain was received at Chuda on the 1st instant, two inches and a half at Jamkhambhalia on the 2nd and there was a rise of water in the river. Reports of a favourable monsoon have been received from Morvi and the river Machhu was heavily flooded. Unfortunately Jamnagar reports no rainfall up to the 30th ultimo. On the 27th ultimo Porbander received smart showers, yielding one inch and a half.

The Jain religious preceptors have been doing their best for the promotion of education. Muni Vallabhvijay has been able to found the Mahavir Vidalaya. At Marwar he has statrted a fund which has up to date come to nearly rupees two lakhs and the General Superintendent of the Jodhpur State is said to have promised a donation equal to the public subscription for the purpose.

Sheth Abdul Rasul, a follower of H. H. the Agakhan in British East Africa has founded a High School in Mombasa at the cost of rupees one lakh and a half. In recognition of his public service he has received the order of the Member of the British Empire.

VALUE OF ARABIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. M. A. Patel's letter under the heading of "Moslems and Arabic" in the "Chronicle" must have the support of all educated Moslems in India and I sincerely hope that the Government and private schools will take up the question of putting up Arabic as one of the second languages.

I quite agree with Mr. Patel that a majority of Indian Moslem Students have no alternative but to take up Persian as their second language which in the long run does them no good except, if they still remember what little they learnt during their studentlife, to enjoy poetry. I must freely confess to you that though I am an undergraduate and have secured a prise from my school for standing first in Persian in the Matriculation, and had also topped the list of Persian students at the P. E. at the College, yet after two years of my leaving the college, I seem to have mostly forgotten what I had learnt, though I have been keeping in touch with it. I do not blame any one, but I want simply to point out that if instead I had the facility of taking up Arabic in my school. I am sure I should have been much better. You very well know that Moslems have to read the Quran daily, or once a week, or supposing once a month, the little knowledge they may have of Arabic, will much go to help them to study the spirit of their scriptures. And Moslems have more to learn. Their religious books are mostly in Arabic. And if the Moslems would study Arabic, I think they would far improve their knowledge of Islam. For, I fear that an average Indian Moslem has very little knowledge of his own religion, his own religious duties and his own religious rites.—Yours, etc.

H. J. M.

Bombay, July 9.

OUR LEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have touched upon a painful thought running in the minds of many for some time when you refer in your yesterday's leader to the "leisurely indifference" of the people in getting up a public meeting of protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa. The fault lies not so much with the people as with their leaders. One feels that political leadership has almost ceased to exist in Bombay since the deportation of Mr. Horniman and the suspension of Mr. Gandhi's movement. And what better illustration can we find of this than in the continued and sustained inactivity of the Bombay Presidency Association? Mr. Gandhi placed himself at the head of a political agitation unprecedented in its volume and intensity—I am not referring to the Satyagraha movement only, but to the vast and united public opinion that exists against the Rowlatt Acts—and the people thought that they were going to make their voice for once effectively heard. But what is the result of this vast agitation? Mr. Gandhi was undoubtedly right in suspending Satyagraha, but was he right in forcing people into an unnatural silence during the time of Martial Law? The people, bewildered on the one hand by the refusal or unwillingness of their leaders to act in the moment of national crisis; and on the other, depressed by a growing conviction that a change had come over the Europeans in India since the cessation of the war, whereby vested interests, political and commercial, were making a great and successful effort to entrench themselves more firmly in this country, sank into a state of sullen despair and smouldering discontent. Was it proper at such a time to deny the people the legitimate weapons of political agitation. Is it then strange that they should lose heart and, convinced of the sense of overwhelming helplessness in this unequal struggle, pass into an attitude which you unjustly describe as one of "leisurely indifference"? It is now for the leaders, if there still be any worthy of the name, to wake up the people from the dangerous apathy into which they have fallen, by steadfastly shouldering their responsibilities and leading us on the path of constitutional agitation. The premier political association has failed us in the hour of our sorest need. Leaders who keep one eye on the *kudos* they hope to receive from Government and another on their influence with people cannot do much good. We want honest and sincere men who must be bold and at the same time practical and ready to use all the legitimate weapons of a political struggle such as we have ahead of us. Mr. Horniman possessed the qualities of a true political leader in an eminent degree, but his services have been lost to us. Mr. Tilak, admirable as he is as a party leader, has not succeeded in creating an organisation, which can carry on the work of training and guiding public opinion. Mr. Jinnah to whom we could have looked for some practical action, is in England. The Home Rule League and all other associations of that ilk are silent. What then are the people to do?—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

Bombay, July 9.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LIABILITY OF SHIPOWNERS.

THEFT ON BOARD.

Aga Mahomed Taki Afsar.

vs.

Arab Steamers Limited.

(*Before His Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji*)

A bag containing Rs. 1,400 was consigned from Jedda to Bombay per s.s. Koweit belonging to the defendant Company. The ship arrived in Bombay on 29th December, 1918. On the morning of 3rd January, 1919, the strong room of the steamer in which the bag, along with cases of specie, was locked, was found broken open and the bag cut open with a knife. The plaintiff now sought to recover from the steamer company Rs. 298 which were found short on checking the contents of the bag.

Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. K. B. Sethna appeared for the defendant company who denied liability for the loss on the ground that the terms of the Bill of Lading under which the bag had been shipped protected them from loss by "act of thieves of whatever kind, whether on board or not." They further relied on another exemption in the bill of lading which purported to protect them against all loss "occasioned by the wrongful act, default, negligence or error in judgment of the owners, officers or crew of the vessel."

Mr. T. A. Simson 2nd Officer of the ship, deposed to his having given delivery of specie to several consignees till the evening of 2nd January. On the following morning he found the strong room broken open. The key always remained with him. A report was made to the police and the contents of the bag counted in their presence.

Herbert Wheeler, the Captain of the ship, gave evidence of the strong room having been forced and the bag cut open by a chisel lying on the floor. There were heavy repairs going on night and day on the main deck, and many outside workmen were constantly on board. No special guard was kept near the strong room as it was thought to be sufficiently strong.

After recording police evidence His Honour, in delivering judgment, observed as follows.—

THE JUDGMENT.

The loss claimed by the plaintiff was admitted by the defendant company but they denied liability on the ground that it was caused by theft and the bill of lading protected them against all thefts committed "by thieves of whatever kind, whether on board or not." This expression had been often judicially interpreted and it had been held that the mere introduction of this clause in the bill of lading did not exonerate the shipowner from liability for thefts committed by those in the service of the ship. The onus was on the defendant company to make out that the theft in question was committed by a stranger to the ship. The defendants had failed to discharge this onus and were therefore not entitled to claim exemption from liability under the clause protecting them against acts of thieves of whatever kind. Defendants further relied on another clause in the bill of lading which released them from liability for loss injury or damage occasioned, inter alia, by the wrongful conduct of the shipowner or his servants. Even if the clause covered cases of theft, it could not absolve the defendants from liability for the wilful misconduct of the owner or crew. The policy of the law would not allow the owner to contract himself out of his liability for theft even by an explicitly worded exemption. Lastly the defendants relied on another term of the bill of lading which released them from liability for any loss damage or detention which was capable of being covered by insurance. The decided cases showed that such a clause did not protect shipowners against loss by theft. The plaintiffs claim was therefore decreed with costs.

THE LATEST PUNJAB SENTENCES.

Lala Harkishan Lal and others including Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal have been sentenced to transportation for life, and some with and others without forfeiture of property. And with these distinguished men who are regarded with universal affection in the Punjab and many of whom are well known throughout India, most of the leading men of the Punjab disappear from public life, if nothing further happens. If the sentences are just, these leaders evidently took leave of their senses in the month of April last. If the sentences are, and can be proved to be, unjust, the judges have undoubtedly failed in their duty and the Government of India in having appointed judges who were incapable of dealing out justice. We have put two extreme cases. The Truth probably lies midway. In some instances the judges have arrived at a proper conclusion from the evidence before them while in others it will be found they have not weighed the evidence before them judicially and in some other it may be found that the evidence led before the Court was not true. Unless complete justification can be offered for them the latest sentences will be considered by the public to be a cruel wrong done to innocent men. In our opinion these sentences make it obligatory upon the Government to make some reasuring declaration about the forthcoming Committee.—"Young India."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beiar and L. Marquis per s. s. Gregory Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, July 12.

Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Gregory Apcar" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Public meeting of Bombay's Women Protest against non-enfranchisement of women in the Reform Scheme, at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	[illegible]	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	45
Delhi Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS,

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

JESSAWALLA—In sad and never fading memory of my dear brother Jamsetji Cowasji Jessawalla who died at Bombay on 11th July, 1917.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Wednesday, 16th July, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper on "A note on Pahlavi and Arabic", will be read by Mr. G. K. Nariman.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The Eleventh Anniversary Celebration of the above Society will be held in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Lady Tata will preside and distribute the prizes.

LECTURE ON INDIAN REFORM BILL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union Debating Club a public meeting will be held at Hirabaug to-night at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Chakrayya of the Madras Presidency Association will speak on "Indian Reform Bill."

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Wednesday was 142 as compared to 192 on the corresponding day of last year and 86 in 1917. Small-pox registered 4 attacks and an equal number of deaths, cholera 3 attacks and 2 deaths and plague 1 death on Wednesday.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENSY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 28th June 1919 is published for general information:—

Bombay City 2; Thana District 7; Karachi City 7; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 7; total 23.

DROWNED IN A TANK.

Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Laxman Raja, a domestic servant aged about 20. On Tuesday last the deceased went to take his bath in the Walkeshwar Tank, and the deceased swam about fifteen paces, and when he was trying to return he disappeared suddenly. His companion thought he was diving for fun, but he did not come up and the body was recovered on Wednesday last.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CRUSHED UNDER TRAM CAR.

On Wednesday last at 1-15 p.m. tram car No. 267, filled to its utmost capacity, was going along Balaram Street towards Foras Road when a Hindu boy named Narsing Narayen aged fifteen jumped on the foot-board, even though he had seen that the entrance was barred as the car was quite full. Conductor No. 31, touched him and told him to get off. The boy jumped down and fell and the front wheel of the car passed over his right foot, crushing it. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital when the foot was amputated.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BOMBAY WOMEN.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on Saturday, next at 4.30 p.m. at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to protest against the non-enfranchisement of women in the Reform Scheme, by the Southborough Committee. Mrs. J. B. Petit will take the chair.

The resolution will be proposed by Mrs. H. A. Tata, seconded by Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, and supported by (1) Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, (2) Mrs. M. R. Jayaker, (3) Mrs. Hatim Tayabjee (4) Mrs. Tapibai Shivgar Motiwala, (5) Miss K. Natrajan, (6) Mrs. Kamdar, and (7) Mrs. Lilavati Banker.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, paid a visit to the above Society on Monday, the 7th instant when Mr. H. L. Howly, President of the Society received him on behalf of the members of the Managing Committee. Mr. Ewbank inspected the books and expressed his satisfaction, with the working of the Society. He made some very useful and important suggestions in connection with co-operative store and housing problem which the Managing Committee have in view. While leaving, he was garlanded and photographed with the members of the Managing Committee.

TAKING MOTOR-CYCLE FOR "JOY RIDE."

ACCUSED SENT TO POLICE SURGEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged one Krishna Sadoo, an Indian Drummer with the theft of a motor-cycle with a side-car attached, valued at Rs. 1,200 the property of Mr. R. S. Meyer, Car Superintendent, Bombay Tramway Company.

It appeared that on Wednesday at 9-30 a.m. the complainant left his motor-cycle under the arch-way in front of his residence at the Sassoon Docks. The accused took the car from there and himself being unable to drive the car employed a coolie to push the car from behind, while he sat on the side car. The coolie, however, suspecting something wrong informed a police sepoy when they came near the Government Dockyard. The sepoy arrested the accused who pointed out the place whence he had removed it and the complainant identified the car to be his when it was brought to his residence.

The accused said that he took the car simply with a view to have a ride. He intended to return it.

His Worship was doubtful whether the accused was sane and ordered him to be sent to the Police-Surgeon for examination. The case was postponed to the 17th instant.

ABSENTING HIMSELF WITHOUT LEAVE.

POLICE CONSTABLE GETS 14 DAYS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Inspector Finan prosecuted Gangaram Sitaram, Police Constable No. 1330, with slipping away from duty without sanctioned leave for 14 days.

Dr. Joseph P. Markerinus, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital deposed that on the 10th of June the accused was granted two days' sick-leave (lying) and the same was explained to the accused distinctly. But the accused was not to be seen till the 24th June.

Inspector Finan said that when the accused had proposed for leave, he was told that no policeman could be absent from duty unless leave was granted by the Commissioner.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

DIAMOND MERCHANT ACQUITTED.

Mr. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, disposed of a case in which one Chanilal Chunilal, a broker, charged Mahomed Abdul Karim, a diamond merchant with criminal breach of trust in respect of three diamonds, valued at Rs. 576.

Mr. Mansing, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Shorab Banaji, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

The prosecution was that on the 3rd of May he gave three diamonds to the accused who promised either to return them within an hour, or to pay their actual price. But the accused was never seen until recently when the complainant accidentally met him at Doongri. Asked by the complainant about the diamonds the accused refused to know anything about them.

The accused stated that on the 26th April he bought twenty diamonds from one Narbadashanker Prabhashanker through the complainant who is a broker. On May 1, he paid Rs. 200 to Narbadashanker, as part payment of the price of the diamonds bought from him through the complainant. The complainant took objection to it and said that payment ought to have been made through him. The complainant got angry for that, and the false charge was the outcome of his anger.

His Worship, believing the defence story, discharged the accused.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The annual general meeting of the Indian Guild of science was held on Sunday last when the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. G. Khare read the annual report for 1918-19. Mr. Balkrishnadas Poddar, a member of the Marwari community, who as a business man has interested himself in the work of the Guild, was in the chair.

The Honorary Secretary mentioned in detail the work of the Association, and referred to the various activities of the Guild, viz., the weekly lectures, study classes, and public lectures, on scientific and industrial subjects.

Mr. B. Das, followed with a lecture on "The Economic Application of Electricity in India." He gave many statistical details, regarding the coal supply of India, the coal power as compared to water power, and indicated a variety of directions in which Metric power could be utilised in India. The use of electric power he recommended particularly from the hygienic point of view. With the inward application of such power, he said, they shall avoid, in the industrial areas, the spread of disease, due to the floating of the air by soot. He concluded with the hope that before long Indians would be found working with success by Electric Schemes. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the President terminated the proceeding.

ALL-INDIA PLAGUE RETURNS FOR THE WEEK.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The plague statement for the whole of India for the week ending 28th June states that there were 179 deaths against 227 seizures. The provincial figures are: Bombay Presidency and Sind 23 deaths, Madras 10, Bengal 2, Bihar and Orissa 1, the United Provinces 5, the Punjab 54, Burma 50 and Mysore 34.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Both monsoon currents are active and rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, west of the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula; local in Burma, the United Provinces, Bombay Deccan; Hyderabad and East Madras Coast. A few falls occurred in East Punjab, East Rajputana, east of the Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

The Chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu two inches, Akyab three, Cherrapuji five, Dibrugarh two, Tezpur, Gauhati, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling one and half, Jessore, Dinajpur, Purnea and Benares two, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly and Dehra Dun a half, Mussooree one and half, Chakrata one, Ambala a quarter, Simla two, Kotah a half, Indore four, Nowgong one and half, Hoshangabad five, Saugor one and half, Pachmarhi two Mercara one and half, Mangalore and Cochin three, Calicut five, Madras one and half, Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-east India.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Emperor v. (1) Ahmed Husain, (2) Jasraj Harakhji.

(Before Mr. Justice Rajaji and a common jury.)

The accused in this case, one a Mahomedan aged 20, and another a Hindu aged 25, were charged with the offence of committing criminal breach of trust and abetment as servants in the employ of one Dada Husain, a merchant of Cutlery Bazar, in respect of various sums amounting, roughly, to Rs. 734.

Mr. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. M. K. Azad defended the first, and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia the second, accused.

At the outset, owing to objections raised by the counsel for the accused, the charges regarding falsification of accounts were dropped for the present and the accused's trial proceeded on the charges of criminal breach of trust and its abetment.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these:—One Dada Husain owned a shop in Cutlery Bazar, and had in his employ, among others, the first and the second accused. The first accused used to work as a bill-collector, and in that capacity he used to collect outstandings. After collecting the amount, at the end of the day, it was written down in a book and the amount collected was given over to the second accused. The second accused was employed as a cashier and his duty was to write in the daily cash-book. The first accused used to write the rough book and cash-book, while the second accused used to write the ledger (khatavali) in which the credit entries were made.

INFORMATION LEADS TO DETECTION.

One Kasturchand, a third mehta in the employ of Dada Husain, and who used to write the 'pakanama', informed his master on the 26th of March, 1919, that there were certain discrepancies in the account. This mehta had unfortunately died. In consequence of this information the complainant called the first and the second accused, and the first accused acknowledged to have misappropriated certain sums. He put down the items misappropriated by him on a piece of paper and gave that piece to the complainant. The second accused also made a clean breast of it, and said that he knew what the first one was doing and conspired with him in misappropriating the money. The amounts misappropriated were obtained between February 1918 and February 1919. What actually happened was this: One Ranchhoddas Maneklal paid moneys in cash to the first accused and he (the first accused) credited a smaller sum in the books than what he actually received. In all it appeared that the first accused had misappropriated about Rs. 481 from Ranchhoddas's account. Then there was another merchant named Kaderbhai Usufbhai, who had dealings with the complainant and it appeared that the first accused misappropriated about Rs. 221 from his account. In respect of a third account the accused misappropriated Rs. 91. The second accused abetted the first in all these acts.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution.

The complainant himself and one Vali Mahomed were examined. The cross-examination of Vali Mahomed on behalf of the second accused was reserved for to-morrow as his counsel suddenly got ill after the recess hour and was unable to be present in the Court.

Further witnesses were being examined when the Court rose for the day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXECUTION PROCEEDINGS.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

Bapubha Mohatsing and others v. Muljibhai Dahyabhai and another.

(Before Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad. The District Judge confirmed the order of the Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogo and dismissed the appeal.

The facts of this appeal have been fully given in the judgment of Justice Sir John Heaton.

Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment observed:—

"I am dealing with three separate appeals and I will take them one by one. The first is S. A. No. 806 of 1917. It appears that in the year 1891 a mortgage decree was made against certain judgment-debtors and in the year 1894 an application to execute the decree was put in being Darkhast No. 44 of 1894. That Darkhast has never been disposed of. It was at one time struck off the plea, but in the year 1908 it was restored to the file and is still pending. So there is no bar of limitation as regards this Darkhast. It has to be disposed of. The decree directed that the mortgage debt was to be recovered by sale of the mortgaged property, and from defendant No. 1 and from the property of defendants Nos. 2 and 3, meaning, the property not included in the mortgage. It was suggested in argument that this decree, although it did not specifically say so, meant and intended that the mortgaged property should first be sold and the other reliefs only resorted to in case the mortgage debt were not satisfied out of the proceeds of the sale. That may or may not be. It seems to me to be immaterial in this case for this reason: The Darkhast itself asks only for recovery of the mortgage debt by sale of the mortgaged property, and that property is specified. It is not as I understand the law, open to the Court in a Darkhast of that kind to allow the mortgage debt to be discharged in some other way than by sale of the mortgaged property, proceeds derived from the mortgaged property when as, in this case, it has been under management in execution of the decree. What has happened, however, is that the manager, whether rightly or wrongly, I need not trouble to inquire, who is the Talukdari Settlement Officer, took under his management not only the mortgaged property, but other property of the judgment-debtors also. The result of that management is that there is now in the hands of the Nazir of the Court a sum of money the surplus proceeds of the management after paying expenses and the maintenance of the Talukdar's family. But for the reasons I have stated only so much of this surplus as is derived from the mortgaged property can be paid out in the proceedings under this Darkhast No. 44 of 1894. The judges below, however, have considered that the whole amount can be paid to the judgment-creditor irrespective of whether it has been derived from the mortgaged property or not. To that extent their order must be modified and the order of the Court is that so much of the surplus as is derived from the management of the mortgaged property and that alone shall be paid to the decree-holder. I think, however, the decree-holder should have his costs in these execution proceedings in all the courts. The order in Appeal No. 1066 is exactly the same. The circumstances are precisely similar. There was a similar decree and a similar Darkhast No. 45 of 1894."

"INDEPENDENT REGULAR DARKHAST."

"In the third appeal, however, No. 46 of 1917, the matter is different. There the decree-holder presented a Darkhast No. 126 of 1916. Now this Darkhast is by a very long way out of time, and it does not matter whether you treat it under Section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code or Act 182 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act. It is suggested, however, that it should be treated, not as a separate Darkhast presented in the year 1916, but as a mere application to continue execution under the earlier Darkhast. It is quite unnecessary to treat it, in that way, because the earlier Darkhast as I have already explained, is still under disposal, and execution under that earlier Darkhast is proceeding independently of this Darkhast No. 126. Moreover this Darkhast is in form an independent Darkhast. I think I must take it to be what in every particular it appears to be. That being so, this Darkhast must be dismissed and the decree-holder must pay his own costs of this Darkhast and the costs of his opponents, the judgment-debtors."

Mr. I. N. Mehta with Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the appellants; while Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 11th JULY 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

14-19 827-17—Little & Co., Wolf and Sons v. Messrs. Dadiba Khimji & Co. a firm, Cragie B & C. Part heard.

15-19 123-16—Payne & Co., Foolcoverbai widow v. Rai Saheb Keshrising Rajmal & anr, Daphtary F and D.

19-19 270-18—Captain & P, Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal & Co, a firm v. Messrs. Lowji Hemraj, a firm, Shamrao M & H.

20-19 990-18 Ins. Ct.—Motichand & D, Pitamberdas Vithalji, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Purshotam a firm, Jamsedji R & D.

21-19 211-18—Unwalla P & P, Ardeshir Behram Irani v. Ardeshir Boman Morabade Dubash & Co.

23-19 1747-18—Purnanand & Co., Santlal Mangalsein a firm v. Jumnadas Haridas a firm, Mehta D & L.

30-19 358-18—Cragie B & C, The Fort Press Co, Ld, v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr, Crawford B & Co.

36-19 944-19, Captain & V., Mulchand Raichand and anr v. Gill and Co., Crawford B & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1975-18—Payne & Co.—Messrs. Popatlal Maneckial a firm v. Messrs. Mathuradas Thakersey & Co., a firm, Madhowji K & Ch.

402-19 Tyabjee D & Co., Vithaldas Bhowanidas v. Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed Unwalla P & P.

418-19—Khandvalla & Co. Jeysinghlal Laherchand a firm v. Vithaldas Damodhar, Motichand & D.

730-19—Madh K & C, Gurudatsingh Baugwansingh a firm v. Vadilal Purshotam a firm, N C Dalal.

739-19 Mehta D & L, M A Bros & Co., a firm v. Jethabhai Kallianji a firm, Motichand & D.

819-19—Mehta D & L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v. Keshavji Kanji a firm.

831-19—Mulla & M, Messrs Dharamsey Pitamber v. Messrs Bhugwandas Gordhandas, Mer K & Co.

860-19—Payne & Co., Foolchand Saroopchand v. Ramdas Morarji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

933-19—Mehta D & L, Madhavdas Gopaldas a firm v. A M Parekh a firm.

324-19—Jam R & D, Messrs Chhaganlal Doslabhdas & Co., Sha Dasturbha Sankalchand a firm, Mer & D.

442-19—Shroff & D, Vithaldas Motiram Gupta v. Motilal Pragji a firm, N C Dalal

539-19—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Fulchand Matrumal a firm v. Messrs Amtalal Bhugwandas a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

676-19—Mulla & M, Messrs Fogabhai Ramdas a firm v. Messrs Hurnandrai Bepseth a firm, Matu J & M.

692-19—Mulji and Tha, Narsidas Devechand a firm v. Keshavji Kanji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

905-19—Amin & D, Messrs Hiralal Keshavlal a firm v. Messrs Manilal Bapulal a firm, In person.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The market for jute mill shares opened dull without much business passing. Towards the close of the market, buyers came in and the prices firmed up again. Coal shares were in better inquiry. In the miscellaneous section a fair turnover of shares took place, even Jones, Marshalls and Sheehans were in inquiry.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 900, Bengal Giridih 36-4, Bengal Bhatuee 15, Bokaro and Ramgurh 29, Burra Dhemo 15-12, Central Collieries 28, Damagurria 48-12, East Indian 40-4, Jainty Central 28-4, Jainty West 27, Kuardi 30 s.l., Mucheridih 3, Raneegunge 72, Satpakuria 14-4.

Jute:—Albion 538, Anglo-India 384, Auckland 4801, Barnagore 188, Bally 264, Belvedere 510, Behar 6 prem., Budge-Budge 560 s.l., Century 19-12, Craig 13 cum. right, Dalhousie 518, Delta 634, Fort William 457, Howrah 47-8, Hooghly 113-8, Kamarhatty 930, Kanknarrah 810, Kharda 430, Lansdowne 417-8, Lawrence 645, Lothian 455, National 438 s.l., New Central 782, Northbrook 69-8; Orient 118, Reliance 50-14 and small lots at Rs. 52, Standard 670 s.l., Union 835.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 48-12, Britannia Brass 12, Bengal Potteries 4-4 prem., Bengal Brass 20-12, Bengal Lakshmi Cotton 96, Bengal Paper 101, Buxa Timber 17-12, Buxa Forest Bye Products 17-12, Crawford and Co. 10-12, Dharbhanga Rice 5 prem., Great India Phosphates 1 discount, Indo-Burma Tin 20-8, Indian Tanneries 15, Indian National Sugar 1-8 prem., Ivan Jones 156 c.s., Kumardhubi Engineering 46-4, Mackenzie and Co. 3 prem., Marshall Sons and Co. 20-2, New Savan Sugar 13-8, Premier Oil 19-12, Peaces Slipway 12-4, Fort Shipping 12-12, Ryam Sugar 22-4, Sheehan and Co. 31-4, Sara Seraganj Railway 88, Surma Valley Saw Mills 23-8, Tata Industrial Bank 52-12 prem., Thorneycroft India Ltd. 16-8 prem.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to Rs. 70.

MAHABHARAT PUBLICATION FUND.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 10.

Mr. H. A. Shah of Bombay has given a donation of one thousand rupees for the Mahabharat Publication Fund of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

The O. S. K. steamer Siam Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 9th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Alexandria on the 7th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru (outward bound), left Kobe on the [illegible] instant via Osaka.

"DISORDERS IN INDIA DUE TO STRAIN OF WAR."

NEPAL'S FRIENDLY OFFER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 6.

A press communique issued by the Government of India, states:—

The following letters are published for information:—

From,

Lieutenant-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of Nepal;

To,

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Dated 5th June 1919.

The disquieting news of the recent disturbances in certain parts of India, accompanied as these were with lamentable loss of life and destruction of property, has been as much a source of alarm and concern to all true friends of the British Government as it must have been to all loyal and law-abiding people of India and their Government. Living so close to the British borders, the continuation of internal peace and order in India is a matter which has more than a passing interest for us; and threatening as the disturbance did at one time to assume dangerous proportions, it was no small relief to us to find that the prompt and vigorous measures taken, coupled with the timely co-operation of the Rulers of the Indian States and all sane and law-abiding persons in the areas concerned, succeeded in restoring order and public confidence to a considerable extent.

But, to our regret, before the country could return to its normal condition, the news of a new and rather serious situation on the Afghan Frontier has happened to come. Every statesman must be amazed at the inexplicable conduct of the young Amir who has deliberately plunged the country headlong into war with so friendly and powerful a neighbour as India without the shadow of a pretext apparently to safeguard his own position. It is impossible to doubt that at such a time all shades of public opinion in India will recognise the wisdom of sinking their differences and unite heartedly in co-operating with the Government of the country in meeting the new situation in the same noble way as they did during the trying times of the war. The people of India has shown a spirit of self-sacrifice and forebearance during the war worthy of all praise. Though actively engaged in it the country had, through God's merciful Providence and the strength and wisdom of British administration, been spared some of the worst horrors of war and sufferings. To think of bringing about those sufferings by acts of lawlessness and disorder would be criminal and indefensible. The misguided few, who, carried away by evil counsel, may think of using reprehensible methods will be false to the true interests of their country, will be answerable to posterity, will be guilty of trying to retard the march of progress and may even defer for a time the dawn that is breaking. They will surely forfeit the sympathy, support and regard of all right thinking people and will meet with swift, sure and condign punishment. Unless they are absolutely blinded by their selfish motives, they should discern in the living examples of the day what disasters to the country may result from such methods. The wide-spread commission of brutal excesses affords evidence of an organised attempt to establish a reign of terror and as such cannot but be looked upon with the deepest detestation and horror.

If any of the persons responsible for this attempt for a moment entertain the absurd idea of outside help and encouragement in their unholy work they must know how utterly abhorrent such an idea is to every sane man of every government. It is sincerely to be hoped that good sense and sober counsel will prevail to prevent any recurrence of the lamentable happings of the near past

In case it should recur, or the peace of India be threatened from outside, and if any assistance from us be needed, then Your Excellency and your Government may rely upon the Nepal Government and myself rendering such help as is possible for us to give so that we may vidicate once again our century old and honoured friendship.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

From

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

To

Lieutenant-General His Excellency, Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of Nepal.

Dated 28th June, 1919.

I have received your Excellency's very friendly letter dated the 5th June, and I heartily reciprocate the cordial sentiments which you express. The troubles which we have had in a few areas in India are sporadic in nature and tranquility was speedily restored. It is too early as yet to try and trace the sources of disorder or to assess responsibility, wherever due, for what occurred, but I cannot doubt that the disturbances must be attributed very largely to the strain which has been placed upon the entire world by the great war. We in India could not hope to be exempt from this strain, and we have clear knowledge of the gathering of hostile forces against us in the guise of Bolshevism. It is the duty of every Government and every individual to resist these forces to the utmost, since they are the foes of civilisation and peaceful progress, and aim at the destruction of all that is cherished by sane and law abiding persons. I am firmly convinced that the doctrines of lawlessness and disorder will never gain a real footing in India, and in opposing the menace, as we shall assuredly do with steadfast determination, it is a great satisfaction to myself and my colleagues to know that we can count confidently on the sympathy and assistance of the Nepal Government.

The Government of India will always remember with gratitude the unswerving loyalty of Nepal and the generous and whole-hearted assistance which Your Excellency has rendered in times of emergency. The trials of the past few years have proved and confirmed the ancient friendship between India and Nepal and have demonstrated the identity of interest which exists between the two countries. I thank Your Excellency again for your promise of further assistance should it be needed and for your friendly assurances of continued support and co-operation.

BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 10.

The second Gymkhana Race in connection with the Bangalore Race week came off to-day. There was a good attendance. The weather was threatening from the beginning and the last two races were run in rain. The details are as follows:—

THE FIRST HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1½ miles, over six flights of hurdles.

Mr. M. Gocuidas' SILVER SAINT, 11-8, Mr. Pearsons 1
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Naylor's SAMBO, 11-8, Capt. K. C. Duff 2
Mr. H. S. Pearson's PICKWICK, 11-7, Mr. Roark 3

Also ran:—Olga 11-0.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Silver Saint, 3 to 1 against Sambo, 5 to 1 Pickwick, 8 to 1 Olga.

The race:—Won by three lengths, five lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 7 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Capt. A. A. Robb's LAMRUDH, 10-6, Mr. Baker 1
Mr. Syed Halishaw's SALIM PASHA, 7-8, Babyan 2
Mr. Mahomed Hussain's CHRONICLE, 8-1, Suleman Khan 3

Also ran:—Taj 8-4, Goher 8-3, Heera 7-6.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Lamrudh, 5 to 1 against Taj and Goher, 2 to 1 against Chronicle, 6 to 1 Heera and 4 to 1 Salim Pasha.

The race:—Won by one and a half lengths, one length and a quarter lengths between second and third.

Time:—41 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's SUBBIACA, 9-4, Ranjan 1
Mr. V. A. M. Swamy's SILVER PRINCE, 8-10, Suleman Khan 2
Mr. Cromwell's REUTER, 8-10, White 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Silver Prince, evens Subbiaca, 3 to 1 against Reuter.

The race:—Won by half a length, 7 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major E. H. O'Donnell Paterson's MIANEE, 11-6, Owner 1
Major Hilderbrand's ST. POL, 12-0, Mr. Roark 2
Mr. H. S. Pearson's PICKWICK, 11-7, Mr. Pearson 3

Also ran:—Red Guard 11-7, Bolshevik 11-7, Olga 11-8.

Betting:—Evens St. Pol, 3 to 1 against Red Guard, 2 to 1 Mianee, 6 to 1 Bolshevik and Olga, 5 to 1 Pickwick.

The race:—Won by one length, seven lengths between second and third.

Time:—55 secs.

THE LAWER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Doraiswamy Mudaliar's PADDY'S DARLING, 9-10, Pearson 1
Mr. D. J. Buckley's SUGAR LOAF, 10-5, Baker 2
Mr. Mahomed Kassim's THABARAZ, 9-5, Ranga Rao 3

Also ran:—Garibaldi 12-0, Corporal 9-8, Jessie 9-1.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Paddy's Darling and Sugar Loaf, 2 to 1 against Garibaldi, 5 to 1 Thabaraz, 8 to 1 Corporal and Jessie.

The race:—Won by a head, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Time:—55 1 5 secs.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. C. S. Chellam's SILVER KING, 8-13, Ranga Rao 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 9-0, Ranjan 2
Mr. Devaraj Moodaliar's MOONLIGHT, 8-3 Babyan 3

Betting:—5 to 2 on Keynote, 3 to 1 against Silver King, 5 to 1 Moonlight.

The race:—Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third.

There will be one more meeting on Saturday.

FURTHER LOYAL OFFERS.

(Associated Press.)

The following further offers have been received in connection with the present hostilities with Afghanistan:—

A telegram from the Political A[illegible] Belgaum, dated the 26th June 1919 [illegible]

"Sirdesai Savantvadi, places at d[illegible] of Government his personal services and resources of his State for use in present war with Afghanistan."

A telegram from the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, No. P. M.-60, dated the 24th June 1919 reads:—

"Thakore Saheb of Sayla offers to render all possible assistance in connection with Afghan war."

A letter from the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, No. P. M.-60, dated the 28th June 1919 say:—

Forwarding (1) a message from Vala Vajsur Valera, Talukdar of Hadala, Bagasra, placing the resources of his taluka at the disposal of the Government, with reference to the Afghanistan Campaign. (2) a copy of a resolution passed by the Bhayats and people of Mengani expressing dissatisfaction with the Amir in breaking his treaties with the British Government and declaring war on India.

An endorsement by the Commissioner in Sind No. Pol. 1669 dated the 23rd June 1919 reads:—

Forwarding a copy of a telegram dated the 17th June 1919 from Shahzado Shah-Mahomed, Secretary Anjuman Afghans, Shikarpur, as follows:—Shikarpur Anjuman Afghans are sorely displeased with the Amir, Afghanistan having unreasonably severed longstanding cordial relations with our British Government. We express our sincerest loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and the British Government.

A letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. Pol. 1689, dated the 25th June 1919 states:—

Forwarding a copy of a telegram dated the 19th June 1919, from Khan Saheb [illegible] Mitha Khan Junejo, Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate, Sinjhoro, offering his services and resources for the Afghan war.

A letter from the Political Agent, Reva Kantha, No. M. I. L., dated the 28th June, 1919, says:—

Forwarding a copy of a telegram from the Thakor of Bhadarwa, expressing loyalty to Government and placing the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 11th July, 1919.

THE DISTRESS IN EUROPE.

Count Rantzau, when replying to M. Clemenceau on behalf of the German delegation at the Peace Conference, refused to accept full responsibility for the desolation caused by the war, and asked the Associated Powers to meditate on the thousands of non-combatants in Germany who perished through starvation. The tale of death through starvation in Europe has not, however, been confined to Germany. War is a game of destruction, and if there is one thing more than another that will in future make nations desist from the appeal to arms, it will be the memory of the universal havoc that followed in the wake of the Great War. Germany in 1914, could scarcely conceive of the share of suffering and devastation that came to her in the end. It is not too much to say that the burden of death and famine and pestilence which have now visited Europe is far in excess of all the forecasts of 1914. According to reliable estimates nearly 763,000 of the civil population of Germany succumbed to the effects of starvation in 1917 and 1918. Add to it the number of combatants who lost their lives and the multitude of the wounded who will be a burden on the country, and the losses of Germany in life and wealth will come to her as a terrible thing lasting for generations. When Count Rantzan spoke of the measures which the Allies adopted to effect the destitution of Germany, he referred to the blockade more than any other single measure. The Germans probably reckoned without thinking of the stranglehold of the blockade which the power of the British Navy enabled the Allies to exert against them.

The war is over and the peace signed, but the misery to which Germany plunged the whole of Europe cannot easily be overcome. Lord Robert Cecil has described the economic condition of Europe as being as bad as it could be. Famine and pestilence have always followed in the wake of great wars, but the suffering is so wide-spread in Europe at present that it is difficult to imagine when the task of restoration will be accomplished. Leaving alone the stress felt in the larger countries of Europe which have shared the victory, the economic plight to which the rest of Europe has been reduced gives a picture of general and unprecendented destitution. According to the "Times," Petrograd is one vast necropolis; the streets are deserted; the bodies of the dead and the slain lie almost unburied. And it is not in Petrograd alone that the spectre of death has appeared. According to a Russian observer whose words bear the mark of truth, the population of the towns of Russia is dying from hunger, while out in the villages men, women and children are dying through actual starvation. Misery has become so universal that people have come to take it for granted without individual feelings of grievance. "As far as actual hunger goes," says the "Daily News," "conditions are worse in Vienna and German Austria than in any other part of Europe except perhaps Russia." In the poorer parts of Vienna, the population is famished, "old people and babies dying like flies." The gruesome spectacle of people dying without any sort of identity is not confined to the defeated countries where political and economic chaos has made a full description of their conditions impossible. Between the ages of seven and fourteen, there are in Servia nearly 240,000 destitute orphans. The account given about the state of Bohemia shows that if relief is not instantly forthcoming, the future of a substantial portion of the race will be threatened. The death-rate among children has reached 40 per cent in Prague, while the results of malnutrition has become so acute in the provinces that whole towns are being practically wiped out by disease. Freedom has come for Poland, but the means of subsistence for her population is far off. Soldiers, some of them were lads, wander about half-starved, with open wounds. A Polish Committee investigating the conditions, reported in February, that of some thirty million people, seventy-five per cent were destitute, the majority starving. The distress of Eastern Europe right up to and including Turkey is practically an unknown quantity. Investigators are careful to add that their facts are possibly an underestimate; and it is obvious that not even the most morbid mind romancing about the misery of millions is capable of giving a picture of this kind with the mark of truth.

The nations that are undergoing this ordeal of second death after the war, have before them a dismal future. They have, in any case, to reconcile themselves to their sufferings till they are able to repair the ravages of the last five years. The process of reconstruction is the greatest challenge to the productive capacity of nations. To reach a state of economic sufficiency, there is no way except that of strenuous production. The whole system of credit and commerce has been destroyed, but the primary need is the preservation of people and the averting of revolutionary chaos. The conditions that now exist in Eastern Europe can be compared only to those that are usual in the last phase of a terrible siege. Forecasts are of course as foolish as they are impossible, but nations have to tide over their period of distress with resolute exertion and the consciousness that out of the track of ruin there is no way out but that of increased production. There must be enough found for food, clothing and shelter. In England the impetus given to agriculture may enable the nation to push on the vital industry along with the augmenting of all her pre-war industries. The ruin in life and material left by the war has, however, been never so terribly felt as in the continent. And the lesson is being forced upon the world that the end of a war does not mean the end of misery for the majority of the people. The toll is exacted through years, for there is no abrupt ending. And it is the record of the anguish that follows war which, no less than its sufferings, is going to remain as the warning against the perils of armed conflict.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

It was rather unfortunate that the Hon. Mr. Pranjpye's restriction regarding the appointment of Sub-Judges was not worded better. There would of course be no question of direct appointments to the Bench from the Examination Hall, and a minimum of three years' practice is absolutely necessary. But it was rather unfair, as Mr. Pranjpye complained later on, to pin him down to a literal interpretation of the resolution. No doubt the Advocate-General who himself cannot be altogether ignorant of the way in which Law Officers and Judges are appointed in this country, scored a technical victory over Mr. Pranjpye, but the evil complained of cannot be so easily disposed of. Formerly, men high up in the profession were chosen as Sub-Judges, but with the increasing number of men seeking appointments, lists and special lists were invented, and one would not be far wrong in saying that the patronage at present exercised is quite unsatisfactory. The appointments do not go by merit. The District Judge and the District Magistrate and the Police thrown between, have a great hand in making the Sub-Judges. If Government are to inquire, they can easily find out that very often the appointments go to juniors in the profession who have scarcely made any name at the bar. Moreover this sort of official patronage is more likely than not to lower the tone of the profession, demoralise it and affect its independence adversely. We do not know who was responsible for inventing the qualified posts. His seems to be indeed quite a fertile brain. The evil of qualified posts which transformed bare clerks into Sub-Judges with no practice at the bar, has at last dawned upon Government and the Hon'ble Mr. Crump assured the Council that the number of qualified posts was being reduced. We would go further and say that all appointments should as a rule be made direct from the bar, and in choosing men as Sub-Judges their high academical qualifications and the name they have won in the profession should necessarily be considered.

It is no use disguising the fact that the present methods of appointing sub-judges have excited the keenest dissatisfaction, and it behoves Government to change them radically in the interests of the good name of the Subordinate Judicial Service. We can no longer rest satisfied with Mr. Crump's excuse that the entire subject is under consideration, the perpetual plea of the bureaucracy for inaction and delay. We believe the subject has been considered for a decade if not more and it is time that Government came to a decision. So far from merit being the chief consideration in appointing Sub-Judges, it has been assigned the last place. Probably it is this fact that moved Mr. Paranjpye to bring forward the resolution that two posts should be reserved to those who occupy the topmost places in the LL.B. Examination and other things being equal, these men may be preferred. It would be difficult to justify the Chief Secretary being in fact the virtual arbiter of the appointments of Sub-Judges as at present. The first and foremost reform we should take to impress upon Government in this connection would be that these appointments should be made by the High Court and that the Chief Secretary should have nothing to do with them. The age restriction which keeps out otherwise many eminently qualified men should be removed or at least the age limit should be raised to 35. In the first place this reform would induce the prospective candidates to win a name in the profession and not spend three years nominally at the bar, but really in collecting *chits* recommending them for appointments. The pay of Sub-Judges, and their prospects which have been rather reduced by the direct appointment of Assistant Judges, should likewise be improved. The meagre pay of Rs. 150 can no longer induce men who have made a mark in the profession to accept the appointment of a Sub-Judge. As we need the best men in the profession for the Judicial service there ought to be a revision of pay in the Provincial Judicial Service. Government should have grappled with the question long ago; but the claims of superior services have had priority of treatment. Now that their attention has been called to the matter by a debate in the Council, they have no excuse to sleep over it. If there is any service where special concessions should have no place and where merit alone should weigh, it is the Judicial Service. The nervous fear exhibited by certain members that competition would exclude certain communities from the Service deserves no consideration whatsoever. We have had enough of healthy admixture of castes in service, and Government themselves must have seen by this time the utter futility of it in improving the tone of the service. We hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpye would not be discouraged by the adverse vote of the Council. If he brings in a resolution reviewing the question as a whole, he is likely to receive the support of the Council.

Notes of the Day.

Italy Still Grumbling.

Italy is one of the Big Four, but one of the outstandings of the Peace Conference is the business of satisfying her. What is called the Italian deadlock apparently remains unsolved: at any rate, we do not know exactly how far the coaxing of Italy has progressed. A recent cable said that her ambition was attempted to be appeased by certain offers in Africa. An additional slice in Africa—under the mandate system of course—would no doubt be welcome, but the heart of Italy has been so set on her so-called rights on the Adriatic coast, that it may be difficult to divert her attention by the dangling of some bait in Africa. British and French Somaliland is likely to be included in the offer, but it may be relevant to ask if the people of the territory proposed as a pawn in the game, are willing to accept the sovereignty of Italy in preference to their present masters. The bargain might fetch the acquiescence of Italy in the decisions of the Conference, but if her ambition in the Adriatic is not by that means well eradicated, we shall still have the risk of a revival of the problem at some unexpected moment; also, it will not look well for the Conference to sanction a fresh deal in colonies without reference to the principle of "mandates" or the will of people to choose their own allegiance.

Mr. Montagu on the Move.

Lord Chelmsford was requested to postpone executions in the Punjab pending appeal to the Privy Council, but he refused to do so. It is a welcome sign that the Secretary of State has not upheld the Viceroy and that he has postponed the execution of Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand, pending the appeal to the Privy Council. It further shows that the Secretary of State is not a crude believer in the man-on-the-spot theory and that where necessary he has the courage to take independent action. The situation in the Punjab would in no way have been worsened by the postponement of the execution. But, even this small concession Lord Chelmsford was not inclined to grant. The Secretary of State has rectified the mistake which nothing could have reclaimed later on. Similarly, Mr. Montagu would be rendering justice by ordering a thorough and impartial inquiry into the Punjab affairs. We have his word that there would be an inquiry and the sooner it is begun the better it will be.

Proportional Pension.

Replying to Colonel Yate, who has constituted himself the member for Anglo-India, Mr. Montagu stated in Parliament that he had come to no decision regarding the Government of India's proposal that officers opposed to the Reforms should have the option to retire on proportional pension. It is one of the most reactionary and unjustifiable proposals of the Government of India and it deserves to be rejected summarily. The Covenanted Service is, in no way, justified in making such an untenable demand and Government will make themselves entirely ridiculous if they yield to any such arrogant claims. It is open to any member of the I.C.S. to resign at any time, but he must take the risk of losing his claims to pension unless he already earns it under the existing rules. The thing is the I.C.S. does not yet know its true position in the country. In what other country would the permanent service be allowed to prefer any such claim but in India? India cannot allow itself to be saddled with any charges for granting special pensions to Civilians who want to resign their service in a huff because constitutional reforms are being introduced.

Punitive or Additional?

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Upasani moved a resolution recommending the withdrawal of the punitive police imposed on thirty villages in the Akola taluk since November last. Over the term "punitive" raged a battle royal, but the spokesmen of Government were, of course, unable to show any difference in the actual burden on the villagers by a change in expression. They attempted to show the true inwardness of having the police quartered in Akola by expounding the word "additional." Whether the squads of occupation be called "additional" or "punitive", it is the local people who have to find the money for paying them. Some people would call it a penalty; others, a supplementary levy, but all are aware that they mean the same thing. Mr. Robertson went off the track in making the gratuitous assumption that Mr. Upasani did not regard the Akola riots as a matter of condemnation, but we hope that the mover's reply brought him back to his right bearings. One would like to see officials like Mr. Robertson exercising more restraint as they theorise upon the sense of reprobation which Indians feel towards crime. We all condemn the acts of the offenders and the guilty have not escaped, and there is no occasion to see "conventional regret"—Sir Verney Lovatt's phrase—in any responsible quarter. The friendly words of Sir George Lloyd in the matter of granting relief to the poverty-stricken villagers, must be reassuring to the public.

Labour of Love.

We congratulate the Bombay Presidency Women's Council on the report they have been able to give concerning the famine in Kathiawar. A representative body of four toured through villages rendering help from place to place. They made house-to-house visits making inquiries regarding the condition of the people and offering grain and clothing to the destitute. The information they have published as the result of their tour, shows the acute distress prevailing in the villages. Scarcity of water and the want of foodstuffs have been causing terrible havoc among the villagers. The condition to which cattle have been reduced has also been described in the report. In one village out of 1,200 cattle only 150 were found surviving! We are glad to note that the mission was cordially received by the villages, and that in some places they received the hospitality and assistance of those who could render them. By the labour of love they undertook, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council have earned the grateful appreciation of the people.

Mr. Andrews' new Investigation.

The work of Mr. C. F. Andrews as an investigator of labour conditions is being increasingly appreciated. He has been requested by the Planters' Association of the Federated Malay States to make an exhaustive report on the conditions under which Indian labourers live, with a special view to reporting on the feasibility of colonisation as compared with sporadic emigration. The colonisation of Indian labourers in other lands for helping in plantations is a serious question, but we are confident that the desire of the Malay planters to systematise the introduction of Indian labour giving them all the rights and amenities of existence which are their due, is an earnest of their present goodwill; at any rate, the proposals of a man of the sympathies of Mr. Andrews will command the acceptance of Indians, since he is known as a strenuous opponent of the system of haphazard deals without regard to the rights of labourers as free human beings. In India, there is shortage of labour; and on no account would Indians countenance schemes of "colonisation" under European planters till it is made clear that no kind of disability will be attached to emigrants as free citizens of the Empire.

A Railway Grievance.

We fail to understand why the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. persists in its refusal to provide some exit for passengers towards the sea at the Marine Lines and Charni Road stations, in spite of the constant complaints which are being addressed to it. The grievance has been a long-standing one and all attempts to induce the Company to provide the facility asked for in the public interest, have only tended to make them take more and more stringent precautions against any attempts to jump over the fences or the walls separating the station from the Marine Lines-Chowpatty Sea-face. The want of an outlet to the sea-face is causing great inconvenience to those who, alighting from the train, wish to proceed for a walk on the seaside or to take a stroll in the garden behind Charni Road Station. A passenger getting down at Charni Road has to cross the overbridge, walk along Queen's Road—a road without footpaths and dangerous to pedestrian traffic—with the certainty of being held up for some time at the level crossing. Similar is the plight of passengers who alight at Marine Lines with a view to proceed to the seashore. Passengers have to waste at least ten minutes to get towards the seaside, while an outlet at the station itself might enable them to do so in half a minute. The Company might raise the objection that persons of the non-travelling class also will take advantage of these outlets, but since the Company employs men to check the tickets of passengers and takes other precautions against trespass by non-passengers, the excuse given by the Company will not hold water. In any case, the advantage to the public, who can be counted by thousands daily should overweigh any objection on the score of extra expenditure and extra strain on the Company's employees.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the meeting of the Legislative Council at the Councile Hall Poona, on Wednesday.

Her Excellency Lady Llyod visited the St. Helena's High School for girls', Poona, on Wednesday.

There was a dinner party at Government House, on Wednesday.

At the Reception held at Government House on Tuesday night, about 800 guests were present.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian Loan up to 9th instant, are Rs. 6,09,95,600, inclusive of Rs. 11,63,400 in the shape of war bonds.

PEACE TREATY.

RATIFIED BY GERMAN FEDERAL COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 10.

BERLIN.—The Federal Committee has approved the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

APPROVAL OF MR. GEORGE'S PROPOSAL IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 Noon, July 10.

PARIS.—Inquiries have elicited the fact that President Wilson was present at the Council when the decision to try Kaiser in London was reached. It was during the last week of the conference at the Council of Four that Mr. Lloyd George raised the question suggesting that he presumed that his colleagues would not object to the trial of the Kaiser in London. He looked round and no-one answered him nay. M. Clemenceau nodded assent. This is recorded unofficially.

EXTRADITION OF KAISER.

NO REPRESENTATION MADE TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 Noon, July 10.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Bonar Law stated that up to the present the allies had made no formal representations to Holland regarding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser but necessary steps were being taken in the matter.

FRENCH GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOURS

NO STRIKE FOR POLITICAL OBJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 10.

The Havas Agency states:—All the unions in the French General Confederation of Labour are not in favour of a strike on July 21st for political objects.

INCREASE OF OFFICIALS' PAY.

BILL IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 10.

The Havas Agency states:—The French Minister of Finance will shortly submit a bill to the Chamber providing for a substantial increase of pay for Government servants, no one to receive less than 3,800 francs yearly.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR WILLIAM PEAT TO PRESIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 Noon, July 10.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that Sir William Peat would preside over the Royal Commission of Agriculture which would enquire into the economic prospects of Great Britain especially as regards the adjustment of balance between the prices of agricultural commodities and the cost of production, remuneration of labour and conditions of employment.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

CONSTRUCTION ARRANGEMENTS READY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 10.

At a meeting of the Channel Tunnel Parliamentary Committee Sir W. Bull stated that everything was ready. Soundings had been taken, an engineer had been appointed and there was no difficulty as regards finance. It was resolved that the construction of the tunnel should be commenced and the Government was asked to give its support.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN CEYLON.

GOVERNOR'S PROPOSAL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 12 noon, July 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Sitch, Colonel Amery stated that Lord Milner was still considering the proposals of the Governor of Ceylon with regard to constitutional reforms. He was not prepared to publish them at present.

LADY BLISS COMMITS SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 12 noon, July 10.

Lady Bliss has committed suicide.

VICTORY CELEBRATION.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS IN LONDON.

ALL ALLIED POWERS TO PARTICIPATE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 10.

The Government is making elaborate arrangements for national rejoicing on July 19th. The chief feature will be the march through London of over 18,000 men and women representing all the British forces, Mercantile, Marine and the forces of the Dominions, India, the Unittd States, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium. China, Siam and other friendly powers have also been invited to send representative detachments.

The procession will assemble in Hyde Park and will march via South London to Whitehall where the men will salute the memorial which will be erected to the heroic dead thence to the Mall where the King will take the salute. The river pageant has been postponed for the present, but it may be held early in August. The afternoon will be devoted to general rejoicing especially children and in the evening there will be illuminations and fireworks including a great display in Hyde Park where will also be a choral festival.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

85,000 POILUS TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 10.

PARIS.—During the great victory celebrations on July 14th, 85,000 poilus will participate in the triumphal procession and in the guarding of the routes.

CANADA'S MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES.

THANKED BY DOMINION HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 10.

OTTAWA.—The Dominion House of Commons on the motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, the leader of the Opposition, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing thanks to the military and naval forces of Canada for services in war.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

MR. LANSING ON FUTURE DANGER AND DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 10.

The Havas Agency states:—Speaking at a dinner given by the Franco-American committee to the American peace delegates Mr. Lansing said:—"Yesterday we fought together, to-day we rejoice and to-morrow we shall work together. France and the United States with the nations who stood beside them in the great conflict must together face the coming days with all their dangers and difficulties."

PRINCE OF WALES' STATEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 Noon, July 10.

It is officially stated that the statement made to the Australian troops by the Prince of Wales did not mean that the Prince was to visit Australia in 1919.

LAWN TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 10.

In the challenge round of the Gentlemen's Singles at Wimbledon to-day Patterson beat Brookes 6/3, 7/5, 6/2.

BLOCKADE OF LIBAU RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 10.

COPENHAGEN.—The blockade of Libau has been raised. The Lettish Government headed by the Ullmanis is proceeding to Riga.

AT HOME AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, POONA.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 8.

The At Home at Government House tonight was as brilliant an affair as in days when Lady Willingdon was chatelaine of Government House. The number of guests exceeded eight hundred. Many Indians of note attended. The uniforms of the military officers added colour to the scene. Sir Ebrahim Jaffer was warmly congratulated by many friends, Europeans and Indians on his election to the Imperial Legislative Council. Their Excellencies chatted affably with several guests who dispersed at a late hour.

THE DEPORTATION ORDER.

MR. HORNIMAN EXPLAINS.

OPEN REPLY TO MR. MONTAGU.

In reply to the allegations made by Mr. Montagu, Mr. Horniman has written the following letter to "The Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,

Since my arrival in England my attention has been drawn to the statement made about me in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India on May 22. I was still an invalid when I landed, and have since had to rest, under doctor's orders, and I have therefore not been able to reply to Mr. Montagu earlier.

I do not know how I can be expected to deal with Mr. Montagu's vague charge of "eccentricities of political belief," which he suggests had exhausted the patience of Governments in India, and unless he will be good enough to indicate what are these eccentricities, I hardly think I am called upon to reply to such an amazing statement put forward as part of a justification for so exceptional an act of violence as arrest and instant deportation, without trial.

When Mr. Montaagu makes specific charges, however, I am prepared to deal with him. In the latter part of his statement he says:—

> But when this gentleman began to use his paper in the middle of riots, resulting in loss of life, to spread and fan the flame, and opened his columns to an accusation that British troops had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi, when his paper was being distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination, why then, I say, that it was high time he left India.

And again:—

> There was plenty of case to put before the law courts. . . . . An Englishman, upon whom far greater responsibility certainly lies than an Indian, I do not know why I cannot be tolerated in India, if he is responsible for the occurrences which we associate with Mr. Horniman.

Except in so far as a telegram appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" from a responsible correspondent stating that bullets of a certain type had been picked up in the streets of Delhi after the firing on the crowd, will you allow me to say that there is no truth in any of the statements published above? Though the Government was strongly criticised, as it deserved, and the strongest protests were made in my paper regarding the public flogging of people in the streets, the dropping of bombs on unarmed crowds, and the machine-gunning of demonstrators without adequate provocation, the whole of my personal influence and that of my paper—neither of which is inconsiderable—were used in support of the restoration of order, and the inculcation of the doctrine and practice of *satyagraha*—the very negation of violence—both before and during the disturbances that occurred.

If there was "plenty of case to put before the law courts," I cannot understand why this should not have been done, and why, in fairness, it should not be done now. My arrest and confinement pending trial, would have put an end to any activities which the Government in its wisdom regarded as undesirable and dangerous, and my conviction, if it had followed, would have been more calculated, I imagine, to check public sympathy and agitation on my behalf than an act of violence, which has had, in fact, as Mr. Montagu is, no doubt, by the time aware, the reverse effect.

I have already said that all my influence and that of my paper was exercised against violence and disorder. In Bombay city, where that influence was chiefly felt, there was no violence, no disorder, except some stone-throwing on one day. In contrast to this, in the Punjab, where I doubt whether the "Bombay Chronicle" was available at all at the time, except to a very few persons, the flame of disorder spread and grew, with the results now well known. To allege in the face of this that I was using my influence to spread and fan the flame of disorder is extraordinary, I may add that, while the provocative acts and policy of the Governments of India and of Sir Michael O'Dwyer were severely criticised and condemned in the columns of this paper, the statesmanlike action of Sir George Lloyd and the tact and restraint of the magistracy and the police in Bombay, which produced such very different results, was fully recognised and generously praised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

I have dealt with one specific charge made by Mr. Montagu. The other is that my paper "was being distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination." The charge of making accusations against the British troops hardly fits in with that of attempting to excite disaffection among them by a free distribution of the paper. But there is not a word of truth in Mr. Montagu's statement. The "Bombay Chronicle" was never at any time distributed free to anybody. Its popularity amongst the rank and file of the troops, as the only journal which paid any attention to their grievances, was notorious and needed no stimulus. Our machines for a long time past had been unable to cope with the demand for the paper, which was daily being sold in the streets at twice and sometimes four times its nominal price.

Would you allow me a word in reference to a telegram regarding my deportation in your issue of May 19 from your Bombay correspondent? It was to the effect that the event did not appear to have affected Bombay "although some native papers condemn it." Will you allow me to say that it has been condemned by every "native" paper of any importance at all, and even the "Jam-e-Jamshed," a sectional organ which has never been a supporter of my policy, has urged the Government to cancel the order of deportation as well as that served on the directors of the "Chronicle"? As for the extent to which Bombay was affected, your own correspondent cabled a few days later that a day of fasting and prayer for my return had been appointed, and advices are now to hand that this day of mourning was widely observed throughout the province as well as in the city of Bombay. I refer to this not from any egotistical motive, but because it is of the highest importance that the British public should not be mislead about the state of Indian opinion on these matters.—Yours, etc.,

BENJAMIN G. HORNIMAN.

W. 8, June, 12.
9-A, Young Street, Kensington, London

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 10.

The Board of Trade returns show that the imports during June increased by £21,400,936 and the exports by £19,536,115 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

SHIPPING AND WAR RISK INSURANCE.

GOVERNMENT'S PROFIT OF 16 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Houston Sir Auckland Geddes said that the Government had made a profit of approximately sixteen millions sterling from the premiums on shipping and war risk insurance.

PRINCE OF WALES CATCHES CHILL.

CANCELS WEEK'S ENGAGEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 10.

The Prince of Wales has contracted severe chill. He is improving, but has cancelled the engagements for the week.

PROHIBITION OF FRENCH IMPORTS.

M. CLEMENCEAU SIGNS DECREE SUPPRESSING IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 10.

The Havas Agency states:—M. Clemenceau has signed a decree suppressing almost all the existing prohibitions on imports leaving only some dozen articles to liable to *ad valorem* duty and with limitation of the amount to be imported.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

ADVENTURES OF R. 34.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 10.

When R 34 arrived at Mineola she had only forty minutes supply of petrol left. The most dangerous and exciting moments were when the airship encountered two electrical storms between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The wind suddenly rose to fifty miles an hour and the big craft was tossed from side to side like a ship on a tempestuous sea. The crew almost gave up hope. This blind cruise seriously depleted the petrol supply during its thirty hours' duration. At the outset of the voyage anxiety was felt lest R 34 might be unable to ascend sufficiently the skirt of the hills in northern Scotland owing to her sixteen ton weight of petrol.

ACCIDENT TO R 34.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 10.

MINEOLA.—The rising temperature caused R 34 to rise 300 feet owing to the girder, to which it was attached, breaking. The airship was saved by the efforts of 300 men seizing the ropes. The nose of the gasbag was ripped six feet but the rent will be easily repaired. The airship will now be held down until the return journey (which will begin on the morning of July 8th) by seven balloon companies.

A FORMER MEMBER OF CREW OF R 34 AS A STOWAWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 10.

MINEOLA.—A former member of the crew R 34 was discovered as a stowaway six hours after leaving Scotland.

CABLE DELAYS AND CENSORSHIP.

STATEMENTS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 10.

In the House of Commons at question-time heavy delays to cable traffic especially as regards the Far East were criticised. Attention was directed to the fact that British business interests were being prejudiced.

In reply Mr. Illingworth pointed out that the delay in the case of the outward full rate cables to Egypt, India and the Far East had recently been reduced by a day but the homeward traffic had not yet been accelerated and transmission was taking 5 to 7 days owing to the volume of traffic and continued interruption of an important cable in the Mediterranean. Every effort was being made to restore the cable and repairs might be expected at an early date.

He could not add anything as regards the service to Canada and South Africa to the reply given on July 3rd. There was a scheme afoot for extended wireless facilities which he hoped would be carried out shortly. It should extend wireless very considerably.

As regards the proposed abolition of cable censorship a number of members drew attention to the disabilities under which the British overseas trade was languishing.

Mr. Churchill said he regretted that it had been found impossible to combine a certain degree of censorship with the use of private codes but relaxation of the present restrictions was necessarily imminent. "If," he said, "it is prolonged for a few weeks more it is only because the general state of the world makes it difficult to give up supervising and controlling those activities."

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

MAJOR TIMBERS ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 10.

The further hearing of the case in which Mrs. English charged Sergt.-Major A. E. Timbers of the School of Physical and Bayonet Training with defamation was again taken up before Mr. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, on Wednesday when four witnesses for defence were examined.

Sergt.-Major Harolds, whom the Court called as witness after the last hearing, deposed that when the accused called in the morning he had said he would take the case to the Magistrate and write to Mrs. English's husband. He had said nothing about Mrs. English except that she had struck his wife. When Cheeney and Reubens went outside to see Mrs. English, the witness remained indoors and did not hear what was said there.

The witness said he was rather hard of hearing.

The Magistrate after reviewing the evidence at some length and remarking that it was always difficult to remember exactly what an angry man had said concluded as follows:—

The whole case for defamation depends on whether the words said by the accused were such as to lead people to believe that Mrs. English was actually turned out of Kasauli as a woman of bad reputation. I cannot on evidence accept the literal accuracy of the witnesses Reubens and Cheeney and I do not think a modified form of these remarks can seriously amount to defamation. I therefore acquit the accused of offence under section 500 I.P.C.

Before closing the judgment I should like to state that the evidence contains no allegations against Mrs. English except the possession of rather a hasty temper and I trust that both the parties will forget the whole affair as soon as possible.

BOLSHEVIK TERRORISM IN PETROGRAD.

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS OCCUPIED

ARMS-POSSESSORS TO BE "SHOT ON SPOT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 10.

HELSINGFORS.—It is reported that all foreign embassies, legations and consulates in Petrograd have been occupied by the Bolsheviks, the archives seized, and the occupants arrested on the charge of espionage.

The Bolsheviks have decreed that all persons found possessing arms shall be shot on

REVERSE OF NORTH RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS.

ABANDONES ERASNAJAGORKA FORTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 10.

COPENHAGEN.—An Esthonian communiqué says that the North Russian volunteer army, which has been victoriously advancing on Petrograd, has suffered a reverse, and abandoned the fortress of Erasnajagorka and several stations on Petrograd-Narva railway, west of Gatchina.

SINN FEIN ORGANISATION OF TIPPERARY.

SUPPRESSED OWING TO INCREASE IN CRIMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 10.

Owing to a great increase in serious crimes and incitements to crime by Sinn Fein adherents, especially in the County of Tipperary, a proclamation has been issued in Dublin, suppressing Sinn Fein organisation and its kindred associations in Tipperary.

INMIGRATION OF ALIENS IN CANADA.

COLONEL AMERY'S [illegible]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 Noon, July 10.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Arthur Murray, Col. Amery said he believed that Canada was the only dominion which had recently passed a legislation regarding immigration of aliens. The Act passed there enabled the prohibition, until otherwise ordered, of the entry of immigrants who had been enemy aliens. This regulation was being enforced but it did not apply to the nationalities hitherto technically subjects of the enemy nations, who had declared their independence or whose independence was recognised by the Peace Conference or whose government was placed under a mandatory power.

S. AFRICAN GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS TO U. S. AND CANADA.

COL. AMERY'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Houston asked why the South African Government had recently placed in the United States orders for 44,000 tons of rails, 1,000 cars and 250 trucks and in the United States and Canada 70 large locomotives instead of in Great Britain in view of the necessity of employment for the people here and the maintaining of Great Britain export trade.

Col. Amery said that some of these orders had been placed before the armistice when it was impossible for Great Britain to supply railway material. The British offers respecting the price and the date of delivery of 70 locomotives were so unfavourable that South Africa had been obliged to go afield. He was glad to say that forty of these locomotives had been ordered in Canada. In view of Mr. Houston's question which seemed doubtless unintentionally to imply that it was undesirable that the South African Government should purchase material from Canada rather than from Great Britain Colonel Amery recalled that the policy on which the Governments of the Empire were agreed was that of preference in contracts to the produce and manufactures of the Empire not merely of the United Kingdom. Contractors in Great Britain could not expect preference from the other Empire Governments except as against foreign countries.

In reply to a question Colonel Amery said he understood that the South African Government actually did its very best to place the orders in Great Britain and lengthy negotiations were held with manufacturers.

ROME'S LEADING GRAIN-IMPORTERS COMBINE.

TO CONTROL IMPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 10.

ROME.—The leading grain-importers have decided to combine to control imports.

TEMPORARY SHEDS FOR POOR.

COMMISSIONER TO SUBMIT REPORT.

REMOVAL OF "SLEEPING EXPERTS" FROM COMMITTEES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to a proposal that a member of a committee should cease to be such, if he absented himself from three consecutive meetings. After a lengthy debate the proposal was negatived by the Corporation, together with the amendment. The Corporation resolved to request the Commissioner to report on the desirability and feasibility of providing temporary sheds suitable for poor and lower middle class families with a view to preventing temporarily the hardships to which they were now exposed and to which they would be exposed still more after the Rent Act ceased to be in operation, and to report also on the desirability of obtaining from Government the temporary sheds, erected for military purposes at Dadar, for being utilized for residential quarters for the poor classes.

COMMITTEES' ABSENT MEMBERS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved:—

"That the Corporation hereby rule that if a member of a Committee of the Corporation absents himself from three successive meetings of the Committee except owing to temporary illness, of which notice should be given to the Municipal Secretary before or within a week from the date of the third meeting, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Committee."

He said he had moved the proposition with a view to facilitating the work of the Corporation by making the members attend to their work, or by making the Committees less unwieldy.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle said what was required was wide knowledge and ripe experience of a subject, and sometimes old members might not be able to attend every meeting. He thought those who wanted to attend the meetings must be allowed to do so, and he did not think that the time had come for laying down such hard and fast rules about their meetings. He would vote against the proposal.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thought that it was for the Corporation to remove any members, if they thought they (members) did not attend to the meetings properly. He was opposed to the motion.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla was of the opinion that the proposal was not necessary at this stage. If they wanted to remove any members from the Committees, it was open for the Corporation to do so without having such stringent rule as proposed by the mover.

Mr. Madhowji Kamdar said, members were appointed on Committees either because they were old Corporators, or had special knowledge of the subjects. But were such members, to be removed automatically from the Committees simply because they were absent from three meetings? At some of the meetings it might happen that the subjects discussed might not be of sufficient importance, and it was not proper to remove members simply for that reason. No valid reasons had been shown by the mover for his proposal, and he would oppose it.

NOT FOR "ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES" BUT WORK.

Mr. Hussanally wanted to move an amendment to the proposition adding words to the effect that when out of Bombay, either ill or on business, a member should inform the Secretary of the same.

Dr. M. B. Velker supported the amendment and said, members were not appointed on the Committees for ornamental purposes, but for doing their work, and they should pass the proposal.

Dr. N. V. Mandlik opposed the motion.

Dr. Sukhia could show from the records that most of the members did not attend the meetings, and he thought it would be more graceful on their part to resign their membership. Such a healthy check was necessary for the proper conduct of the Committee meetings. Mr. Joshi's motion was timely and should be adopted by the Corporation, and if they did it, he thought their Committee meetings would be better attended to in future.

Mr. Bercy Anstey pointed out there was no place for the amendment proposed.

Lieut.-Col. Gidney said the number of members of Committees should be curtailed, for what they wanted in their Committees was quality and not quantity. He supported the proposition.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy also supported the motion, and said, the working of the Committees should be improved by accepting the proposal.

Mr. J. B. Petit said if members were keen on being appointed on the Committees they must attend the meetings. He, Committee meetings. Mr. Joshi's motion would act very harshly on some of the members who went out of Bombay during the hot weather, and very little good would result from the adoption of the proposal.

Mr. D. B. Mantri was of the opinion that the proposition was no remedy for the ills complained of, and the primary object of improving the work would not be attained at all.

"SLEEPING EXPERTS" NOT WANTED.

Mr. Joshi in replying to the debate said if members did not attend the meetings what was the use of having expert members? They did not want sleeping experts, but working ones. A few days ago he had heard a sermon in the Corporation on the responsibility of the members to the electors, but did the Corporation think that those members were discharging their responsibility by being absent from the Committee meetings?

The amendment was then put to vote and carried; it was then put to vote as a substantive proposition, when it was rejected by a majority of three votes.

TEMPORARY SHEDS FOR POOR.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report on the desirability and feasibility of providing temporary sheds suitable for poor and lower middle class families with a view to preventing temporarily the hardships to which they are now exposed and to which they will be exposed still more after the Rent Act ceases to be in operation; that the Commissioner be also requested to report on the desirabilty of obtaining from Government the temporary sheds erected for military purposes at Dadar for being utilized for residential quarters for the poor classes."

Mr. Joshi said the house famine was very acute about two years ago and great inconvenience and hardship was experienced by the middle and poor classes. The famine was checked, but only temporarily by the operation of the Rent Act, and when this Act ceased to be in operation after six months after the signing of the Peace, it might become very acute again. Of course, Government had power to extend the operation of the Act to two years more, but it could not remain in force after that. They could not possibly build a sufficient number of "pucca" houses within two years, and it was therefore that he suggested the putting up of temporary sheds. There was little doubt that rents would go up abnormally high again after the Act ceased to be in operation, and there would be nothing then to check the abnormal rise if they did not now start providing more housing accommodation. In the absence of such accommodation, as he had suggested, tenants would have to pay the abnormal rents demanded by landlords. The only way, therefore, to enable tenants to escape the persecution and tyranny of bad landlords—there were good landlords, but there were bad ones also—was to act according to the suggestion made in the proposition.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala seconded the proposition which was carried

PEACE PARTY STRONG IN AFGHANISTAN.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DOMESTIC SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 9th:—

Mahsuds recently sent a message to Nadir Khan, the Afghan General, asking that he should use his influence to get the British to extend an amnesty to them as part of the terms of peace; but all that Nadir Khan has done is to send to the officer-commanding at Thal a letter on the subject of which, very properly, no notice has been taken. It is reported that several large caravans are now at Ghazni, waiting to come down to India. The Seths and Marwaris who finance the trade with Afghanistan were as much taken by surprise by the Amir's declaration of war as the Government of India. They have advanced large sums to the Shinwari traders, and are naturally anxious for peace. Their influence in larger cities may be considered one of the factors of the situation. If the present uncertainty continues much longer, there is a possibility of the development of a new domestic situation in Afghanistan, for the peace party is now very strong. The letter from the Viceroy to the Amir is being despatched from Dakka this morning.

PEACE TREATY.

KING EMPEROR ENJOINS STRICT OBSERVANCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The following Royal Proclamation by the King-Emperor, dated 1st July 1919, is published:—

George R. I.—"Whereas a definite treaty of peace between us and the Associated Governments and the German Government was concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June last, in conformity thereunto I have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published in due course throughout all our Dominions, and we do declare, to all our loving subjects, our will and pleasure, that upon the exchange of ratifications thereof, the said Treaty of Peace be observed inviolably as well by sea as by land and in all places whatsoever, strictly charging and commanding all our loving subjects to take notice hereof and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly."

"Given at our court at Buckingham Palace this first day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in tenth year of our reign."

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN MADRAS.

A PERMANENT MEMORIAL PROPOSED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 10.

The Peace Celebrations Committee, Madras, thinks that cold weather will be the most suitable season for general celebrations of an extensive nature as the Government of India then propose to set apart a few days of universal rejoicings. On the 19th of July, the date of celebrations in Europe, it seems to be agreed, there should be a general feeding of the poor combined with a treat to school children. The Government of India also desire that on this date an assemblage should be publicly explained by the local civil authority. A permanent memorial in Madras is to take the shape of a Peace Building which will be the permanent home of the Presidency Health Association and the Madras Branch of the Red Cross. The estimated cost of the building, with a moderate endowment fund, will be at least 10 lakhs of rupees.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN AKOLA.

MOTION FOR REMOVAL.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 9.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdass, speaking as a director of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company which carried on the coastal traffic, said the voyage by coasting steamers was by no means over-comfortable, and his Company fully realised the defects that existed from the point of view of first and second-class passengers; but it must be remembered the company's coasting steamers were primarily intended for third-class or deck-passengers. He strongly protested against the insinuation of the Hon. mover that the Company winked at over-crowding, and maintained that at no time its steamers had carried a single passenger more than was allowed by law. During the last few years some of the Company's steamers had been commandeered by Government, but it had purchased two more steamers and expected to add another two to its fleet. Instead of bringing forward the resolution worded in an indefinite manner Mr. Paranjpye ought to have himself suggested remedies for the grievances he had brought forward. The only remedy he had suggested was that the rates should be controlled, not only upwards but also downwards. It was more a question of enterprise on the part of people interested in the traffic than for Government.

SUBSIDY TO STEAMER COMPANY.

Mr. Godbole said the Government should give a subsidy to a steamship company plying its boats on this coast, or, in the alternative, build railways connecting the ports.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in opposing the resolution said if Mr. Paranjpye wanted the space allotted to the deck-passenger to be increased he might bring forward a resolution to that effect; but if the space was increased the Company would charge a higher rate which would please neither Mr. Paranjpye nor the passengers. He thought Mr. Paranjpye should approach some industrial capitalists in Bombay and get a steamship company floated and thus afford the facilities which he wanted to give.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said the Government were unable to accept the resolution in its present form.

The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas' resolution recommending the Governor-in-Council not to sanction the proposal of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind to remove the appointment of Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court from the cadre of Sub-Judges in Sind, or, in the alternative, to reserve at least two appointments of Assistant-Judges for Sub-Judges in Sind, to compensate the latter for the loss of appointment of the Registrar from their cadre, was next debated upon and negatived, nine voting for and sixteen against it.

Mr. Upasani withdrew his motion recommending the percentage of free studentships in Government high schools be increased to at least twenty per cent.

REMOVAL OF PUNITIVE POLICE ON VILLAGERS IN AKOLA.

Mr. Upasani then moved the last resolution on the agenda recommending to the Governor-in-Council that the punitive police imposed on 30 villages in Akola taluka in Ahmednagar district, under Government order dated 1st November last year, be now removed.

Mr. Upsani recalled the circumstances under which the order came to be passed due to the rioting and murder of a Mamlatdar by a mob. He said nothing was further from his thoughts than to justify the events which took place, but, according to the findings of the Special Commission which had been published, the rioting was due to the improper exercise of the power by the Mamlatdar and police. The guilty had been punished, and it was not right to saddle the people of the taluka with the charges of punitive police.

Mr. Parekh said the circumstances were not such as would justify the continuance of the order in public interests. The people of Akola were ordinarily docile, and in view of the scarcity and famine conditions prevailing, he hoped that the order would be withdrawn.

Mr. Belvi said everybody regretted the occurrences, He thought, morally, the people of Akola could not be said to have committed any offence and the order ought to be removed.

Mr. Mountford pointed out that the district authorities still considered the extra police force necessary in the locality. Mr. Mountford said, at present they were not concerned with the fact as to whether the murdered Mamlatdar was unpopular or otherwise, but they were concerned with the fact that the attack was premeditated by dangerous elements in the village. The majority of the rioters were coolies, who could easily be excited into violence and the district authorities still thought the force was necessary. It was another matter whether it should be maintained to the existing extent and that would be reconsidered in the light of the reports from District officers.

Mr. Paranjpye supported the resolution. He did not want to go into the legal aspect, and merely wished to take a commonsense view. The moral guilt of the people was practically none. The order, imposing the punitive police force before the findings of the Commission, worked a comedy or rather tragedy. It was a case of hanging first and trial afterwards.

Mr. Robertson wished to offer a few remarks as the matter concerned the Department over which he had the honour to preside. The punitive police was a misnomer, and he went on to explain the principle under which additional police force were located in particular local areas for the maintenance of law and order. He was surprised that the mover had not condemned the detestable crimes of violence witnessed in the locality and would ask that the Council should not allow anything to go on record that would show that they condoned such detestable crimes. As regards the levy of expenditure for extra police the law left it for the discretion of Government whether, under the present circumstances, such a levy should be continued wholly or not should be left to their judgment.

Mr. Crump emphasised the additional police force was quartered in Akola for the maintenance of law and order and security of life and property, in view of the security in the taluka. If, on further consideration, Government found some relaxation was possible that would be done. While it was not possible to immediately withdraw the additional force wholly, he forecasted substantial reduction and hoped the resolution would be withdrawn.

Mr. Upasani replying to the debate said it was not fair on Mr. Robertson's part to say that he condoned the crime. He appealed to the good sense of the Council to consider if it would be necessary to continue the force.

Mr. Samaldas at this stage obtained permission to move an adjournment of the debate.

The motion was lost, only six voting in its favour.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

H. E. the Governor held out the assurance that the force would be withdrawn as soon as it was safe to do so. He hoped that Mr. Upasani having thoroughly ventilated the subject would withdraw the resolution instead of pressing it.

Mr. Upasani consented and the resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

SEQUEL TO PEACE TREATY.

HIS MAJESTY'S ACT OF CLEMENCY.

GRANT OF REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 10.

A press communique issued by the Government of India says:—

His Majesty having been graciously pleased, as an act of clemency on the occasion of the signature of the treaty of Peace, to grant remission of sentences on a scale to be notified by the Governor-General-in-Council to a certain number of prisoners, both criminal and civil, in British India, the following scale of remission has been prescribed by the Governor-in-General-in-Council and is published for general information:—

First:—All prisoners under a sentence of one month or less who have worked out half their sentence to be released absolutely. All prisoners of this class who have not completed half their sentence to be granted remission of half their sentence provided their conduct in jail has not been bad.

Second:—All prisoners under sentence of more than one month and not more than six months to be granted remission of fifteen days provided their conduct in jail has not been bad

Third:—All prisoners under sentence of more than six months and not more than twelve months to be granted remission of one month provided their conduct in jail has not been bad.

Fourth:—All prisoners under sentence of more than one year to be granted remission of one month for each year of sentence provided their conduct in jail has not been bad.

Fifth:—All prisoners in the Andamans to be granted remission of one month for each year of sentence provided their conduct in the Settlement has not been bad.

Sixth:—Certain prisoners sentenced under Chapter 6 of the Indian Penal Code for offences against the state or for kindred offences under other laws to be released or to have the balance of their sentences conditionally suspended upon an undertaking of future good behaviour. The prisoners to be granted concessions under this head to be selected by Local Governments.

Seventh:—In addition to the above male prisoners up to a number not exceeding 10 per cent. in each province to be released. All female prisoners in each provinces, provided their offences were not of a serious nature and subject to detailed orders of the Local Government, to be released. Those not released to receive remissions as above.

In addition convicts in the Andamans up to a number not exceeding 400 to be released. These convicts to be selected by Local Governments from among those who, if life convicts, are within three years of release under the ordinary rules and, if term convicts, are within one year of expiry of sentence.

Eighth:—Every civil prisoner confined for a debt not exceeding Rs. 100, who is through poverty unable to pay his debt and whose debt was not due to fraud on his part to be released and his debt to be defrayed by Government.

COLLISION ON E. I. RAILWAY.

BOARD SYMPATHY WITH SUFFERERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Agent of the East Indian Railway has received the following cable from the Board of Directors in London with regard to the recent serious collision near Firozabad:—Board regret to hear of the serious accident on 19th June near Firozabad and beg to express their deep sympathy with the sufferers and their relatives.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REFORMS.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The following cable has been sent by the European Association to Mr. T. E. Welby, London:—

"Names of Joint Committee just announced in India Council European Association wish you take strong exception to constitution of Committee chiefly composed of avowed supporters of Montagu proposals. Please enter protest and do utmost secure due consideration being given to representations of parties materially concerned in reforms whose interests, in Council's opinion, have been ignored and prejudiced by committee nomination. A. L. Morgan."

HEALTH AND RATIONS OF FRONTIER FORCES.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT ASKED FOR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 9

The "Englishman" in a leader directs the attention of the Government to persistent statements current in India regarding the health and provisioning of the forces on the Frontier. It asks the Government to make an authoritative statement and take necessary steps to allay public anxiety.

RICE CONTROL IN RANGOON.

NOT TO BE AFFECTED BY SIGNING OF PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 10.

An official notification by the Deputy Foodstuff Commissioner says that the signing of the Peace Treaty does not affect rice control and that the terms of the press communique will be strictly enforced. The control will continue until the 1919 crop is disposed of, if necessary. Traders are warned that the conclusion of peace cannot effect the necessity of maintaining sufficient supplies of food for the famine districts in India. In view of the reports that attempts have been made to sell paddy above the maximum fixed by the Local Government traders are warned that attempt to sell or buy paddy above the prescribed maximum or alternatively to supply short weight or adulterate grain will be dealt with under the Defence of India Rules.

Owing to two loaded wagons falling into the river while being loaded on the ferry at Sagaing the crossing of wagons between Sagaing and Amarapura is suspended.

"HINDVASI" SEDITION CASE.

A DOUBLE CONVICTION.

EXTRACTS FROM JUDGMENT.

As already reported judgment was delivered on the 6th instant by Mr. H. T. Sorley First Class Magistrate in the case Crown vs. Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Editor Hindvasi under section 124 A. and 153 A. The accused was found guilty under both charges and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment on each count, sentences to run consecutively. The following are the concluding remarks of the Magistrate.—

I am now in a position to sum up the conclusions of this judgement. It is admitted that accused wrote and published the article "Martyrdom in Delhi." It is proved that he attempted to bring into hatred and contempt the Government established by law in British India. It is proved that he attempted to promote enmity between European and Indian subjects of his Majesty the King-Emperor. It is proved that accused acted in bad faith in all respects. The facts entirely outweigh anything that can be said in accused's favour. The defence have been in the uncomfortable position of having to prove from general good conduct that the present charges cannot stand. I hold that they have failed entirely to make out a convincing case. No reliable presumption in the face of the prosecution evidence, can be drawn as to the loyalty of the accused from his inserting war loan advertisements in his paper free of charge, from his writings about recruitment, from his agreeing on the [illegible] April to assist the Superintendent of Police if disturbances (likely to arise, be it noted, because of the ideas which accused was circulating in his newspaper) should occur in Hyderabad at the time the Punjab was in turmoil, from his refraining to publish at the request of the Superintendent of Police account of an assault by a European lieutenant on an Indian. To all these incidents special circumstances, having no bearing on the guilt of the accused in this case apply. For instance with regard to the assault by the European lieutenant that occurred after accused had been arrested for an offence under section 147 I.P.C. Accused was actually at the time he refrained from publishing the account of the assault at liberty only because the police had released him on bail with regard to his encouragement for war loans and recruiting, its effect was largely modified by the editor's comment and criticisms on many occasions. The Hindvasi is well known to have been a most persistent and carping critic of Government action. Its motto is "Home Rule is my Birth Right" Home Rule complete, Home-rule and nothing but Home Rule." This has usually been regarded by the editor to mean putting the worst interpretation on any Government action, even in some cases where Government action is approved. It is unnecessary to consider further the accused's defence. The facts on record are too black against him for the defence he has put up to make any material difference.

QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

The accused is therefore convicted in respect of an offence under section 124 A and in respect of an offence under section 153A. We have now to consider what punishment should be awarded:

(1) In the first place accused has been proved guilty of two separate offences for which he may be separately punished,

(2) In the second place the accused is a man of education, he is a writer in Sindhi of considerable fluency and skill. He occupies as editor of Hindvasi a position from which he can exercise his powers to accomplish a considerable amount of good or a considerable amount of harm. He is well versed in the meaning of words and fully cognisant of the effect of printed words upon readers.

(3) In the third place the Hindvasi was at the time the article "Martyrdom in Delhi" was published one of the most important vernacular papers in Sind. It had a circulation of between [illegible] and [illegible] copies and it was published daily. The importance of a paper like this in a province where papers are few and their circulation confined to the towns, where are the largest gatherings of educated readers is not to be guaged merely by the number of its accredited subscribers. The influence of the paper extends far beyond these. The Hindvasi catered for a class of readers the majority of whom it is safe to say looked to it for the formation of their opinions on events of which they had no first hand knowledge of their own. It is plain that when a paper in this position takes to a course of action such as the evidence in this case proves the Hindvasi to have followed, responsibility is great, especially as in the circumstances of Sindh, there does not exist any corrective to the opinions which the Hindvasi placed before its readers. It is well known that in Hyderabad where the Hindvasi circulates most the majority of its readers belong to the communities of the Amils and Bhaibund classes who also supply most of the members of the Home Rule parties in Sind. Now it is not to be forgotten that these Home Rule parties did nothing to condemn the lawlessness which broke out in India as a result of this Satyagrah agitation, the principles of which they may be regarded as having accepted. Now there can be no doubt of the bad effect of the writing of accused upon a certain type of mind very common among Hindus of the rising generation in Sind. The accused in this specific instance so far from endeavouring to put the true facts before this class of his readers, deliberately used the very arguments and incitements most calculated to inflame their minds. The responsibility of a man who does this is great, even at the best of times.

LAUNCHING OF THUNDERBOLT.

4. Much more so is it, when we consider the times through which India was passing when the article was written, It was the good fortune of Sind to be spared the calamities that happened in the Punjab and in parts of the Bombay Presidency/ But what did the accused contribute towards the result? Even

(Continued from column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

in Sind there were signs of restiveness. Hyderabad on the 30th March, celebrated the day of humiliation and prayer. On that day there were slight disturbances of the peace, caused chiefly by small boys, throwing stones. In connection with that, the accused was arrested later and released on bail. Now between the 30th March and 12th April the political situation in India was very delicate. During all that time there was hartal in Delhi and in the midst came the so called arrest of Mr. Gandhi which precipitated the disturbances that followed. It was in the midst of that critical and trying time when men's minds were doubtful and anxious for the future that the accused wrote, printed, and published the article for which he stands charged and for which he has been convicted that is to say, in a peaceful province he deliberately launched the thunder bolt of the 5th April. By that writing he pilloried in line after line the established government of British India and the Europeans as a race. He made the riots at Delhi an excuse for so doing and employed the very means most calculated to inflame passion. It is clear that it is my duty to award as heavy a sentence as it is in my power to inflict."

5. In the public interest it is essential that an example should be made of the slipshod journalism that has characterized the methods of the Hindvasi. It is necessary in the best interest of India itself that such writing should cease and that this case should serve as a wholesome warning to others.

6. In passing sentence I have carefully considered the law. I have noted that both offences are in respect of the same article, indeed that certain passages fall under both of the criminal sections. At the same time, I cannot forget that a feature of the recent lawlessness caused by precisely the kind of doctrines which the accused has preached in this article, was the deliberate attacking of individual Europeans by Indian mobs The responsibility of the accused is therefore great for dessiminating racial hatred at a time when it was necessary in the best interest of India itself that the two communities should see the good in each other. There is practically no difference between the gravity of the two offences of which the accused has been convicted I do not consider that the accused should receive any higher punishment for the 153A offence that he fully deserves, for the 124A offence. In my opinion 4 years could not be an excessive punishment for the 124A offence I have no powers to pass such a sentence directly. But under section 35 of the code of Criminal Procedure I have power to award imprisonment upto four years for separate offences. This is plainly a case for using that power. In the first place it provides a punishment which exactly fits the case and in the second it avoids the necessity of committing the case to the Sessions Court, as would have been necessary otherwise. I hereby direct that Jethmal Parsram Gulrajani who has been convicted of one offence punishable under section 124A I.P.C. and of an offence punishable under section 153A I.P.C. shall undergo in respect of the offence punishable under section 124A. rigorous imprisonment for a period of 2 years and that in respect of the offence punishable under section 153A. he shall undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years. And I further direct that a second sentence shall take effect on the expiry of the imprisonment awarded in respect of the offence punishable under Section 123A. I. P. C.—The "Hindvasi.".

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 9th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 641 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 "
Dew Point	77.7° "
Relative humidity of Air	0.849 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7 "
Minimum do.	78.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	223 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.25 Inch.
Total fall during month	9.66 "
Do. do. year	33.12 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th.	0.43 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

◆

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft	in	LOW WATER. Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft	in
	July		h	m	ft	in	July		h	m	ft	in
Thur.	10	m	10	9	26	1	10	m	2	40	17	7
			9	21a	24	7			3	46a	20	9
Fri.	11	m	10	46	26	10	11	m	3	33	17	1
			10	10a	25	2			4	32a	20	1
Sat.	12	m	11	20	27	7	12	m	4	14	16	6
			10	53a	25	8			5	13a	19	5
Sun.	13	m	11	58	28	3	13	m	4	54	16	0
			11	34a	26	3			5	51a	18	10
Mon.	14						14	m	5	33	15	9
			0	25a	28	7			6	27a	15	4
Tues.	15	m	0	14	26	8	15	m	6	11	15	6
			0	56a	28	10			7	1a	17	11
Wed.	16	m	0	54	26	10	16	m	6	43	15	11
			1	27a	28	9			7	34a	17	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 10 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 8m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
" 11 (Friday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 2 m
" 12 (Saturday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 20m
" 15 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 19m
" 16 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 9m.	"	7h. 19m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47-3m.	a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32-2m.	a.m.
Last quarter	20d.	4h.	33-0m	p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51-4m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th July, 1919, was 29.650 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

◆

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th July 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the west Punjab. Humidity is above normal in the extreme eastern districts. Temperature is considerably above normal in the north Punjab, the maximum rising above 110 deg. F. at Lahore and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Jhansi has had 0.40in. and Allahabad 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Temperature has risen generally, but is still in slight defect locally during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.42in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north of the division and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred in Central India West; Neemuch reports 0.26in. and Indore 3.65in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in Central India West. Night temperature is in excess at Rajkot, but is in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the west of the division; Jubbulpore reports 0.73in., Saugor 1.68in., Hoshangabad 4.96in., Khandwa 0.43in., Akola 0.11in., Amraoti 0.15in., and Nagpur 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal and night temperature is below the average in the northwestern districts. Day temperature has fallen and is below normal throughout, the deficiency being considerable in the west.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.52in., Ratnagiri 0.62in., Mormugao 0.33in. and Karwar 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar reports 0.10in., Belgaum 0.23in., Nizamabad 0.12in. and Hyderabad 0.33in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, east Hyderabad, the west of the Central Provinces, Central India West and the north Madras coast, and local in the Bombay Deccan, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and the east Punjab The falls have been heavy in Malabar and locally in Central India West and the northwest of the Central Provinces. Temperature continues high in the north Punjab, but is low in the Central Provinces.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces, the east Punjab, east Rajputana, and into Gujarat. A decrease is likely in Malabar and the central parts of the country and an increase in the south Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th July 1919.

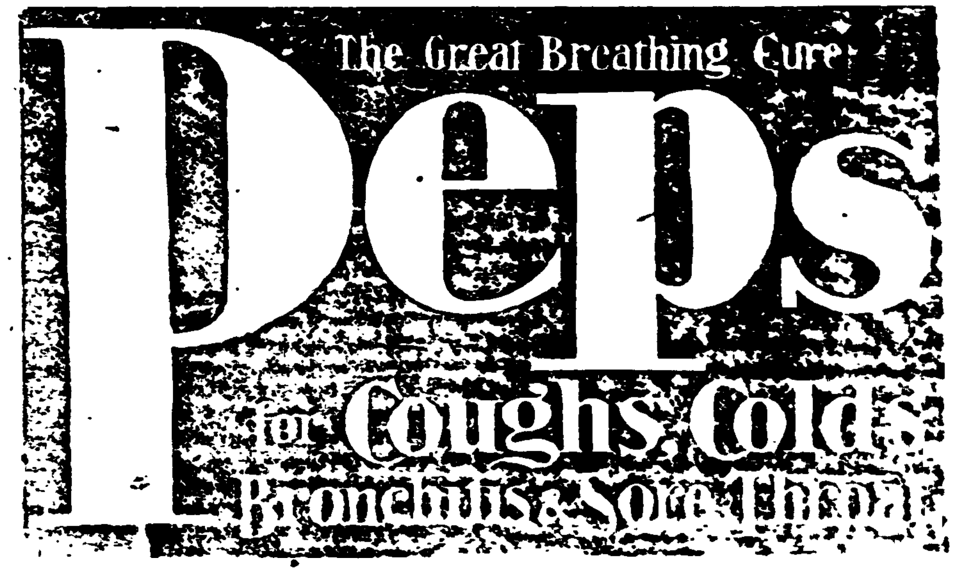
Both the monsoon currents were weak yesterday and only light rainfall is reported; but this was fairly well distributed over the whole country outside northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India East and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and the Madras Deccan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Bassein one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu, Akyab three; Myitkvina, Dibrugarh one and a half; Cherapunji, Bogra two; Darjiling one and a half; Lucknow a half; Nowgong, Seoni, Pachmarhi one.

High temperature continues to be reported from the Northwest Frontier Provinces and the Punjab; Peshawar had a maximum of one hundred and fourteen degrees, Lahore one hundred and ten and Rawalpindi one hundred and eight yesterday.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY the 10th of July, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.9	82.5	70	—	0	0
Do. (9th)	96.8	83.8	79	—	0	—0.07
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (9th)	94.4	87.4	61	—	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.7	88.5	68	—	0	—1.25
Rawalpindi	110.3	90.8	4[illegible]	—	0.38	—3.56
Lahore	110.4	90.3	61	—	0	—3.39
Hissar	107.3	88.3	54		0.12	—2.82
Ambala	95.1	77.9	93	0.20	2.91	—3.61
Delhi	100.0	84.0	84	0.06	0.24	—5.67
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.6	78.1	89	—	7.53	—2.94
Mainpuri	84.3	74.5	94	—	4.81	—0.34
Jhansi	92.4	77.0	80	0.40	5.74	—2.84
Cawnpore	80.8	75.9	98	0.01	6.46	+1.26
Allahabad	82.6	77.6	86	0.31	5.70	—2.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.3	83.8	65	—	0	—0.42
Karachi	87.2	81.9	81	—	0.01	—1.45
Ajmer	96.2	80.9	67	—	0.56	—3.63
Jaipur	98.9	83.5	64	0.07	1.57	—3.12
Kotah	96.6	82.8	68	0.42	3.89	—1.98
Mount Abu	77.0	66.6	95	—	3.90	—8.68
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	81.3	76	—	0.49	—2.93
Dwarka	86.3	82.2	78	0.04	0.91	—3.66
Veraval	84.3	80.8	85	—	2.21	—3.72
Rajkot	95.4	81.2	67	—	2.40	—5.13
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	80.8	66	—	2.65	—4.28
Surat	88.4	81.1	79	0.09	16.25	+0.42
Ahmedabad	97.2	79.8	76	—	3.57	—4.49
Deesa	95.5	80.3	77	..	4.70	+0.04
Neemuch	89.7	77.6	72	0.26	2.96	—3.08
Indore	85.5	73.6	78	3.65	14.49	+9.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	75.9	89	0.73	12.58	—0.29
Saugor	82.6	75.0	86	1.68	7.34	—1.67
Hoshangabad	84.5	74.8	89	4.96	15.42	+10.61
Khandwa	84.5	74.7	79	0.43	9.21	+1.81
Akola	80.2	76.2	79	0.11	11.60	+3.97
Amraoti	84.0	74.9	88	0.15	9.50	+0.22
Nagpur	83.4	76.5	76	0.15	22.18	+9.21
Chanda	85.3	76.8	76	—	16.62	+4.80
Raipur	81.3	75.9	88	—	10.76	+18.52
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	78.4	88	0.52	33.44	+5.22
Ratnagiri	84.1	77.3	85	0.62	41.27	0
Marmugao	85.2	..	88	0.33	35.75	—5.89
Karwar	84.9	79.2	86	0.12	36.43	—15.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	73.8	79	—	6.50	+0.45
Ahmednagar	84.2	70.9	65	0.10	7.28	+1.13
Poona	78.8	70.6	89	—	5.35	—1.74
Sholapur	91.8	72.8	78	..	11.18	+4.99
Bijapur	87.6	71.5	76	..	4.62	+0.61
Belgaum	73.7	68.0	95	0.23	13.26	+0.86
Aurangabad	86.6	72.0	81	0.04	4.77	—2.62
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	75.4	69	0.12	8.56	+0.47
Hyderabad	90.3	74.0	69	0.33	11.76	+5.86
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.4	74.2	89	3.40	33.79	—17.13
Calicut	81.8	76.7	95	5.20	36.78	—8.18
Cochin	84.7	75.7	88	3.32	30 [illegible]	—7.14
Colombo	86.4	78.8	85	0.18	3.83	—5.62
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.0	74.2	98	0.60	4.68	—1.63
Bellary	91.8	72.7	65	..	1.78	—0.71
Cuddapah	97.1	75.6	75	..	4.17	—0.14
Madras	97.2	75.4	90	1.44	5.32	+2.77
Bangalore	[illegible]	65.9	[illegible]	0.04	4.34	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	93.0	79.5	81	..	[illegible]	+1.36



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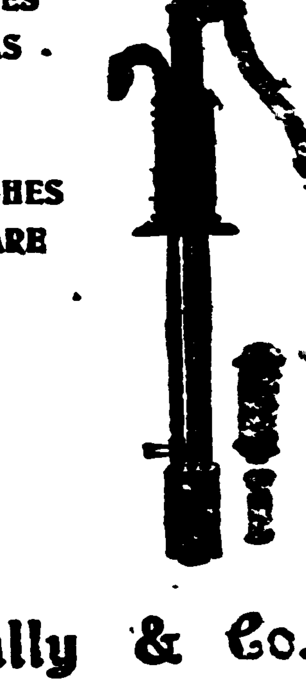

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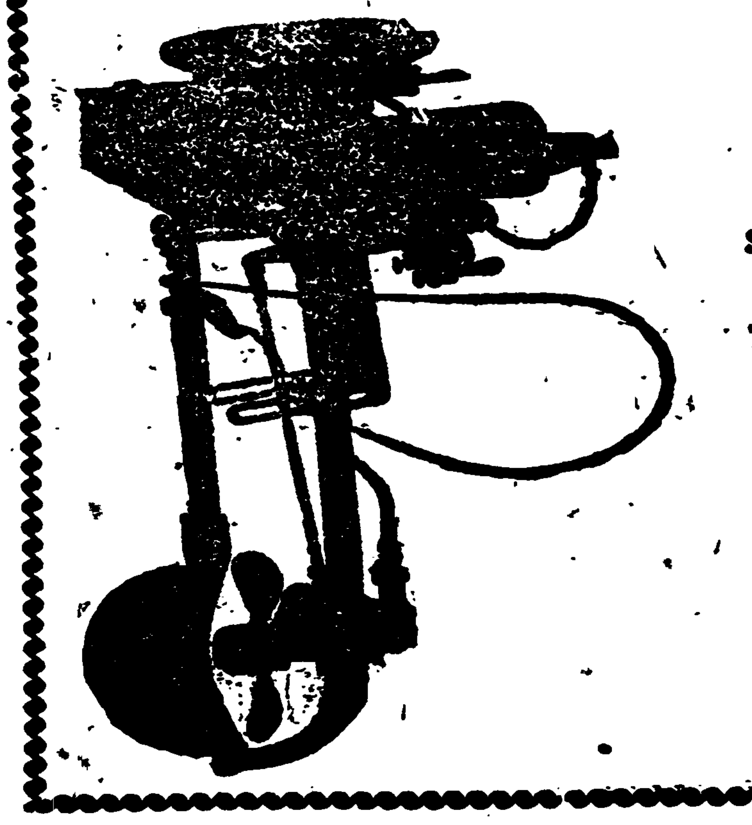

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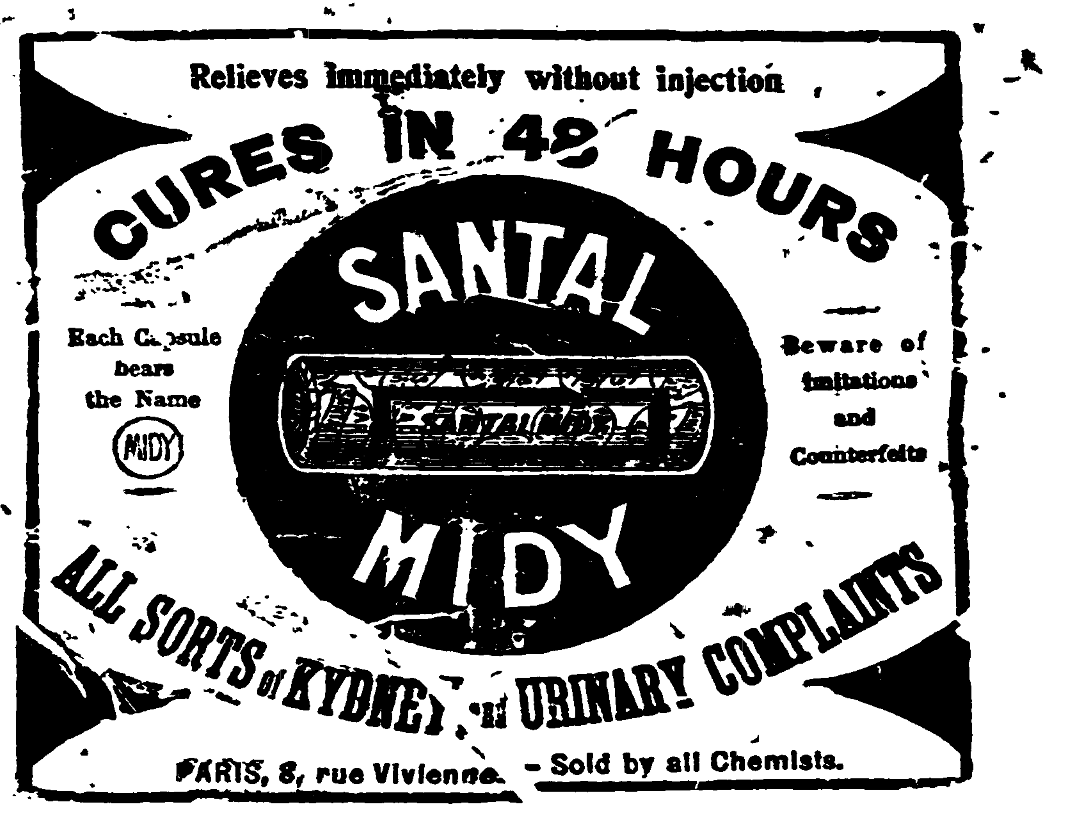

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